EVERY FRIDAY MORNING. -AT-

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Morning Star.

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ONISTS.

WASHINGTON STREET, ROOM No. 6. ROBERT F. WALLCUT, GENERAL AGENT.

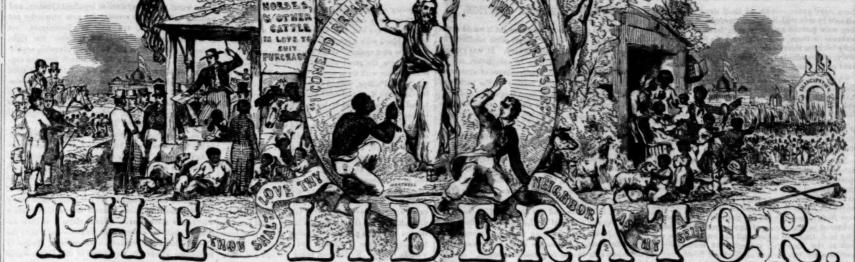
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The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Penn-Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Societies are rised to receive subscriptions for THE LIBERATOR. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial F Ins mittee, be are not responsible for any debts of the most, via: — WEXDELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, ED-SE JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor. VOL. XXXIII. NO. 46.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

the inhabitants thereof." "Ilay this down as the law of nations. I say that mil-

Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land, to all

tary authority takes, for the time, the place of all municipal institutions, and SLAVERY AMONG THE REST; and that, under that state of things, so far from its being true that the States where elavery exists have the exclusive management of the subject, not only the Parsident of the United States, but the Commanden of the Army, HAS POWER TO ORDER THE UNIVERSAL EMAN-CIPATION OF THE SLAVES. From the instant that the shaveholding States become the theatre of a war, civil, servile, or foreign, from that instant the war powers of Congress extend to interference with the institution of slavery, IN EVERLY WAY IN WHICH IT CAN BE INTERPREED with, from a claim of indemnity for slaves taken or de-stroyed, to the cession of States, burdened with slavery, to a fereign power. . . . It is a war power. I say it is a war power; and when your country is actually in war, whether it be a war of invasion or a war of insurrection, Congress has power to cony on the war, and MUST CARRY IT OR, ACan invaded country has all its laws and municipal institutions swept by the board, and MARTIAL POWER TAKES THE PLACE OF THEM. When two hostile armies are set in martial array, the commanders of both armies have power to emancipate all the slaves in the invaded territory."-J. Q. ADAMS.

J. B. YERRINTON & BON. Printers.

WHOLE NO. 1710.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863.

Refuge of Oppression.

RECOHER, THE SATANIC PARSON, IN ENG-

One of the most beautiful stories of Holy Writ is that of the temptation of Jesus. St. Matthew tells as that Jesus was led by the spirit into the wilderness, and there the tempter came to him, but was repulsed and rebuked. "Again," says St. Matthew, the devil taketh him up into an exceeding high monitain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them, and saith unto him. mountain, and sheweth him all the kingdoms of the world, and the glory of them, and saith unto him, all these will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and worship me. Then saith Jesus unto him, Get thee hence, Satan; for it is written, Thou shalt wership the Lord thy God, and him only shalt thou worship the Dovil leaveth him, and, behold, angels came and ministered unto him."

Nearly nineteen centuries after this wonderful

Nearly nineteen centuries after this wonderful event, we find this same Satan, in the form of a Brooklyn parson, troubling the world as he troubled Jess upon the mount. His tail and his horns are concealed beneath the apparel of the period, but his infernal spirit is as evident as ever. He has caused wars and confusion, through the agency of this Brooklyn parson and other persons of that stamp, in this chosen land, which was once the most happy, the most peaceful, and the most powerful upon the fees of the earth. Now, incarnated in the body of the most peaceful, and the most powerful upon the face of the earth. Now, incarnated in the body of Beecher, he has crossed the Atlantic, and is trying to set all England by the ears. Selfishly speaking, we wish him success. While he is busy there, we may possibly be able to repair damages here. tan is a hard worker; but he is not omnipotent, and cannot raise the devil in more than one country at a time, if God and good men are working against him. England has been tampering with evil for a long while past, and deserves all that Satan can give her. While she is in agony, we may be permitted to escape. It follows, therefore, that England's extremi-

cape. It follows, therefore, that Engrand's extremity will be our opportunity, and that the visit of Satan to London will aid the Union cause.

Mr. Beecher is a true satanic parson. His Christianity is a satanic humbug. His church is a satanic church. His followers are followers of Satan. His disciples go to a satanic school. He offers them the political world, and the glory of it, if they will fall down and worship him and his master. He is not, indown and worship him and his master. He is not, indeed, the Devil himself. That honor is reserved for
Wendell Phillips. But the Devil possesses him, travels with him, and actuates him. The Devil bestows
upon him that moving eloquence, that astonishing
command of language, that a bility to raise a row at
any moment and in any place, for which his admirers give him so much credit. This explains his superprint as a diplomat to the Chevaliers Wikoff.

Decchers "pluck." It is satanic pluck, which knows no fear because it has nothing to lose, and everything to gain. Milton praises Satan for the same quality. The London Times says that Beecher appealed to English selfishness. It is just this human weakness which Satan generally plays upon, and this is the chord he attempted to touch when he offered Divinity all the hinders of the satangement of the satangemen this me attempted to touch when he offered Living-ity all the kingdoms of this world. Nor are the fruits of Parson Beecher's efforts unworthy of his sa-tane inspiration. He and such as he have wasted an ocean of blood already in their hypocritical de-fence of the rights of the black race. Desolate bone, wildow' thank the cries of prover orphans and bones, widows' tears, the cries of poor orphans and the lamentations of mothers will be his welcome when he again sets foot upon our shores. They are his triumphs. He has assisted in causing them. when he again sets foot upon our shores. They are his triumphs. He has assisted in causing them. May, he has done so under the guise of religion and philanthropy, and has thus added a new leaf to his blood-stained laurels. Every one may serve Satan if he will; but it is not every, one who can serve him as Parson Beecher does, in the livery of God. Still, in spite of all this, we have hopes that the titl of the satanic parson to England will help the Union cause. Indeed, this could scarcely be otherwise; for, by a providential arrangement. Satan continuation.

being mans. Indeed, this could scarcely be otherwise. Indeed, this could scarcely be otherwise. Indeed, this could scarcely be otherwise. It is considered that the could scarcely be otherwise. It is considered that the could be seen in one place community by binnelf up: this schemes work against each dark of the civile does in one place community. The constitution of the could be seen in one place community of the could be seen in one place community. The could be seen in the leaf that the could be seen in the leaf that the could be seen in the leaf to make the could be seen in the leaf to make the work of the stanic parson in England with used to the work of the stanic parson in England will be seen that the leaf that t

ury; J. T. Rusk, Secretary of War; — Toucey, Secretary of Interior; F. P. Stanton, or O. W., of S. C., Secretary of Navy; General Richardson, Postmaster General; Hallett or Slidell (S. C.), Attorney General.

Douglas and Hunter of Virginia had better re-Douglas and Hunter of Virginia had better remain in the Senate. Gen. Quitman ought to go to Nicaragua. A. V. Brown, who will expect something, ought to be sent abroad; Mr. Marcy to France; D. S. Dickinson may go into the State Department, if Gen. Cass declines, or in the navy, if preferred.

Would that State now be infested with Gueritlas, y and policy had been carried out?

We feel regret whenever the Administration adopts a policy which dampens the arder or interferes with the success of the Emancipationists of the Border States. There are, to-day, the warmest and preferred.

as a statesman. You may have to act the Leonidas for the South. We may have to pass through a Thermopylæ ordeal.

The crusaders—infuriated with religious fanati-

rism—will be down upon us. They will find a Sal-adin to welcome them to hospitable graves. The Richards and Phillips of the campaign will be glad to get back to their Yankee dens, to sicken and die with traitorous remorse.

Oh, that the South were wise-that she would be come united! In the next campaign, the North will attempt to abolitionize, not only all the foreigners in the South and North, but through such men as Cassius Clay, J. Minor Botts, Raynor & Co., attempt to abolitionize all the non-slaveholders in the South. Houston, Bell, Benton, Blair & Co., will look on

with complacency, and give indirect aid and comfort.

Long may our constitutional Union last! is the prayer of every Democrat. But give us equality, preserve our honor, or give us a new order of things.

Excuse the liberty of a stranger.

Yours truly in faith,

war, the more atrocious they make it, and the more impossible it will be that there should ever be any sort of union between us and that detested people. A year ago there were many "reconstructionists" in Virginia, to say nothing of other States—we mean a sort of partial reconstructionists, looking to a re-union with some of the select States of the Yankee nation, and, of course, on "honorable terms." Where are they now? The continued and still increasing when the Devil himself. That honor is reserved for Wendel Philips. But the Devil possesses him, trave is with him, and actuates him. The Devil bestows upon him that moving eloquence, that astonishing command of land actuates him. The Devil bestows upon him that moving eloquence, that astonishing command of land actuates him. The Devil bestows as moment and in any place, for which his admirange him that moving eloquence, that it is not as a moment and in any place, for which his admirange him that moving eloquence, that his establishes to be a more established to the Chevaliers Wikoff, levet and Weed, and even to his Grace Archivalophilipubs. These personages have been to Europeia the specenophished little or nothing, because they did not have the Devil with them. Some of them were accompanished with them. Some of them were accompanished with them. Some of them were accompanied by Manmon, others by Munmary; but none of them had the real Devil. Beecher undoubtedly has. He detailed a little imp of Sata to manage his weekly paper during his absence, as look the genuine Luctice as his travelling companied by Manmon, of the produced of peace on "some terms," and who may be the produced a lornel archivate. He does not involve the British lates it sent tremendous disaster before his return, it will be because the English are the most lucky pends who globe. One of the daily organs of Satan in the city as makes to the astaling parson. The return is till be because the English are the most lucky pends who globe. One of the daily organs of Satan in the city as makes to the stating parson of position—"some of the most lucky pends who globe. The stating part of the deviation of the produced a lornel archivate. The fores are all the produced a lornel archivate. The does not him to be a lorder and the produced a lornel archivate. The does not involve the British late in sent trendent of a lorder late of the l

A radical paper in Indiana says that, however A radical paper in Indiana says that, however much we may denounce the Missouri proposition for an abolition convention in this city on the 8th of January, we shall find that "the great soul of John Brown is marching on." That's exactly the idea of the Missouri projectors of the convention and their friends—John Brown's soul," in its marchings on, shall march into this State, as old John Brown's soul," in its marchings on, shall march into this State, as old John Brown's soul, "in its marchings on shall march into this State, as old John Brown's forcible interference by armed or unarmed parties of forcible i their advent under its guidance will find their doom quicker than the wretched old fanatic of their idol-atry found his at Harper's Ferry.—Louisville Jour-

Selections.

SLAYES.

FREMONT IN MISSOURI.

referred.

The South is proud of you as a military man and sattesman. You may have to act the Leonidas or the South. We may have to pass through a Thermopylæ ordeal.

The crusaders—infuriated with religious fanatism—will be down upon us. They will find a Saldin to welcome them to hospitable graves. The Richards and Phillips of the campaign will be glad to get back to their Yankee dens, to sicken and die or get back to their Yankee dens, to sicken and die to the state of the military administration of Gen. Schofield, the commander of the United States of the removal of Gen. Cur-

forces in that State, since the removal of Gen. Curtis. We know that these men are the bead and front of the Union in Missouri, and we know that they cannot but be reasonable when they object to the distortion of State and Federal power to advance the interests of their opponents. Conservatism in the Border States is political Slaveryism—the natural friend and companion of Rebellion, just as the malarious swamp is that of the deadly fever.

Our readers may have seen the answer of the President to the protest of the Emancipationists. He does not view the matter as they do: and in reply to

does not view the matter as they do; and in reply to their assertion, that the condition of Missouri is more confused and disorderly than ever before, argues confused and disorderly than ever before, argues that it is no more so than under the military rule of Gen. Fremont, Hunter, Halleck, or Curtis. And here we must pause to criticise, and offer evidence. Knowing how warmly and completely Gen. Fremont was identified with the very movement which now wishes to regenerate Missouri, and strike hard for the Republic, and which, if not smothered by Government interference, will be grandly successful, we feel that he should have full and exculpative justice. We bring to light, below, a document which shows how completely Missouri might have been ridden of the guerillas and cut-throats who have made her borders a pandemonium, had the plans of Gen. Fremont been carried out. The following joint procla-

By order of Major General Fremont, J. H. Eaton, A. A. A. G. J. H. EATON, A. A. A. G.
MAJOR GENERAL STEELING PRICE, by
HENRY W. WILLIAMS,
D. ROBERT BARCLAY,
Commissioners.

tertainment or expression of political opinions, shall hereafter cease; that families now broken up for such causes may be re-united, and that the war now pro-

isfactory to us in any cases of treason, for, in districts where we could arrest a man by civil power, the United States Courts could have had no bias in favor of the rebels. Both points seem to be great con-cessions from the rebel commander. Had such a humane treaty been allowed to stand, we say, the situation of Missouri would, to-day, have been very

Gen. Fremont signed the stipulation on the 1st of Nov.; on the 2d, the order was issued relieving him, and on the 3d, Gen. Hunter arrived to take comand on the 3d, Gen. Hunter arrived to take command, and the whole arrangement was annulled. The Blair Conservatives were triumphant; Missouri was plunged into confusion; and, to this time, the honest Union men of the State have been fighting against odds. Feeling for them the warmest sympathy; believing, as we expressed it, that they are doing a great work for the restoration of Peace and Union, and for their resease.

and for their permanent preservation, we regret to see any cold water thrown on their efforts.

Will the Government hold out its hand to the Radical Union men of Missouri? We join in their prayer for assistance.—Norristown Republican.

THE ISSUE AND THE DUTY.

"If you, Mr. President, felt that duty to your country demanded that you should unshackle the slaves of the rebel States in an hour, we see no earthly reason why the people of Missouri should not, from the same sense of duty, strike down with equal sudness the traitorous and particidal institution ir midst."—Address of the Missouri Delegation sident Lincoln.

This is one of the points in the address of the Missouri Delegation to President Lincoln, which he did not answer or refer to. It was probably one of the stumps in the cornfield which he found it more

the stumps in the cornfield which he found it more easy to plow around. It involves the whole matter at issue in this State, and its logic is inexorable.

The Radicals in Missouri, regarding the rebellion as the offspring of the institution of slavery; and the war of the South against their country as a war which would never have been waged as it has been, or commenced at all, but for the unholy purpose of spreading and perpetuating slavery; and finding that institution not only among them, but producing around their homes and at their very firesides the evils and horrors of civil war in its most aggravated forms; adopt as the fundamental principle of their action and their organization as a party, the imme
divided and classified into ring-streaked and speckled, itself as a like Jacob's cattle. "We have an idea that the paramount object is to destroy the military power of the rebels, and that the paramount object is to destroy the military power of the rebels, and that the paramount object is to destroy the military powe Niagara above them onward like the swift stream of hiagara above the falls. If they believed slavery the cause and support of the war, and obeyed the dictates of patriotism, they were bound to put forth their strength to destroy slavery where it was with-in their reach. It was an eating sore, which only the knife could effectually remove.

No single thing gave a more powerful impulse to their opinions than the President's proclamation of As single timing are a more powerful implies to their opinions than the President's proclamation of emancipation. They saw in that measure the same principle of action which governed them, the same high resolve which impelled them to turn upon and rend the institution of slavery. He struck at it with the whole embodied strength of the nation, and they struck at it with all their power. He put forth his hand to its immediate destruction in the rebell States; they put forth theirs to destroy it here immediately. If he was right, they were right. That both were right, every day hereafter will continue to demonstrate, as every day hereafter will continue to demonstrate, as every day heretofore, since the fall of Sumter, has abundantly demonstrated to every man who prays for the triumph of his country over the treason of slavery.

The utter inefficiency of gradual emancipation, in such circumstances as those in which Missouri has been placed, is most forcibly stated in the following lines from a letter of Hon. Charles Sumner to a gentleman in this city, in regard to the action of the Missouri Convention on Emancipation:

"It seems strange that men can besitate on a pro-

no one can doubt for a moment that, had the plan proposed been carried out, the State would have been free from the anarchy and disorder which have made it desolate. But the very next day after General Fremont had signed the proclamation, he was relieved by order of the Secretary of War, and one of the first acts of Gen. Hunter, his successor, was to revoke the whole proceeding.

There are other noticeable points in the proclamation which we must briefly mention. Both commanders agreed not to arrest citizens, merely for their political opinions, or the private expression of them, and promised to protect, as far as possible, all who would return to their homes. But it was agreed that their cases should be left to the disposition of the civil courts. This would have been entirely satisfactory to us in any cases of treason, for, in districts where we could arrest a man by civil power, the

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

The President's denial to the petition of the Union The President's denial to the petition of the Union men of Missouri and Kansas is meeting with marked coldness, and in some instances with the most emphatic disapproval, by all the truly loyal men of the nation. They do not seem to look upon the ploughing-round-the-stumps policy, when dealing with questions which affect the vital interests of the Union men of one of the largest States of the Union as being tions which affect the vital interests of the Union men of one of the largest States of the Union, as being quite as good a joke as Mr. Lincoln does. Among others, we see that the Cincinnati Gazette, the leading Union paper of Ohio, takes hold of the subject quite resolutely, and deals with the President's action without gloves. We select the concluding paragraphs of a lengthy and very able leader in that journal upon the subject, which will show the spirit with which the subject is handled:—

"We derive from this statement of the President to the Missouri Delegation, and from his other expressions and policy, the idea that he regards the Slavery question is to be settled by theory rather than practice—by proclamation and not by performance. Thus he proclaims immediate military emancipation where he has no military power, and he opposes the people of Missouri for desiring to do it where they have the civil power. He declares emancipation as a military necessity, and excepts from it the district where we have military power to execute the military necessity. He recommends compensated emancipation as cheaper than war, and he opposes agitation to make it immediate. In this theoretical treatment he draws various theoretical distinctions, until the people who are unitedly supporting the prosecution of the war, with an idea that the crushing of the military power of the rebellion will bring everything out right, find themselves divided and classified into ring-streaked and speckled, like Jacob's cattle.

"We have an idea that the pramount object is to "We derive from this statement of the President to

forms; adopt as the fundamental principle of their action and their organization as a party, the immediate removal of slavery from Missouri. They began with the idea of gradual emancipation, but every day developed the utter inadequacy of that as a remedy for the pressing exigency forced upon the country by the aristocracy of slavery, here as well as in the South. All their previous views were favorable to gradual emancipation. But the current of events bore them onward like the swift stream of Ningara apove the falls. If they believed slavery, he will confer his official power on those who are in favor of a Union with Jeff. Davis rather than Mr. Lintion will not put arbitrary power into the hands of their enemies to crush them. And we suspect that if the President disables the Unionism of those who are more in favor of the Union without than with slavery, he will confer his official power on those who are in favor of a Union with Jeff. Davis rather than Mr. Lin-coln for President."

WHO ARE THE CANTERS? BY PROFESSOR CAURNS.

"England hates slavery much, but she hates cant more"—so say the friends of the South—she prefers, that is to say, the reality of evil to the affectation of good. The compliment is at best an equivocal one; let us examine the implied charge. Of "cant" in connection with these discussions on America, it must be confessed we have had more than enough; it may be worth while to consider from what source it has come. From the people of the Northern it may be worth while to consider from what source it has come. From the people of the Northern States? Not at least from the abolitionists. There is no proof of sincerity in the advocacy of a cause, possible for men to give, which the abolitionists have not given. It is not long since the Times described Mr. Wendell Phillips, as he made his tour through the Western cities, pelted with dead cats and rotten eggs, amid the hootings and yells of the populace—demonstrations in which the sympathising narrator seemed in spirit to join; and this is but a sample of what abolitionists have long endured. It is well-known—by none better than by their revilers—that for thirty years these men have deliberately acceptin such circumstances as those in which Missouri has been placed, is most formula tasted in the collision of the section of the section of the care of the construction of the collision of the c

duty, through the medium of their interests. The more advanced spirits—"the highest mounted minds," saw the result afar off, and prophesied what would come, but their warnings were unheeded; and those who refused to learn from the words of the wise are now learning from the harder teaching of experience. The education of the Northern people has now reached the point of understanding that slavery is incompatible with social and political well-being; the further step of recognizing its moral turpitude, it need not be feared, they will not be slow to take; nay if all the signs he not december, they are also nay, if all the signs be not deceptive, they are al-ready in the act of taking. But if it cannot be said that, as yet, they have made the pure dectrine their own, no more can it be said that they have made pretence to it. It is scarcely a year since Mr. Lincoln, in reply to one who sought to commit him to abolitionist views, wrote these words:—" My par-amount object in this struggle is to serve the Union, and is not either to serve or destroy slavery. If I could serve the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; and if I could serve it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could serve it by freeing some, and leaving others alone, I would also do that." These are harsh words—harsher, perhaps, than the truth required—harsher, certainly, than need now be spoken; but they are at least not the words of "a canter;" but they are at least not the words of "a canter;" rather they are the language of a man who, scorning the profession of principles which he had not fully accepted—which he was not prepared in their integrity to carry out—with cynical deliberation selects in the justification of his conduct the very lowest grounds on which its justification can be placed. I think, therefore, we must acquit the North of "cant," and—always accepting the performances of its agents on this side of the Atlantic—I think we must also propounce the South to be clear of the its agents on this side of the Atlantic—I think we must also pronounce the South to be clear of the charge. In the plainest and strongest terms which language supplies—through the manifestoes of its conventions, through the mouths of its highest officials, through its bishops in solemniconclave, through its assembled clergy of all denominations, through a unanimous press—the South has told the world that slavery is the cause in which it has risen; it has announced to mankind what it conceives its mission to be—to hold aloft the banner of human bondage before the eyes of free, and therefore benighted nations—to propagate by every means—by example, by to propagate by every means—by example, by precept, by moral and by physical force—the "divine institution" through the length and breadth of the earth. There is no possibility of mistake as to the ideas and aims of the chivalrous and candid South. It would, indeed, be the height of injustice and of ingratitude to charge the South with "cant." Then who are the "canters"? I fear we must look at home. Amongst these hear the life me their at home. Amongst those here who lift up their hands in pious horror at the thought they should countenance slavery—and here we all do this—the Times, while defending slavery on Bible grou the Times, while defending slavery on Bible grounds, affects to pronounce against it—are there not some who are never weary of palliating its enormities and eulogising its champions? Are there not people amongst us who, two years ago, were shocked that the North should have gone to war for any cause less holy than emancipation, but who now, when emancipation is the policy of the North, are shocked that emancipation should be accomplished by means so unholy as war?—people who, while the republican policy of limiting slavery, and thus providing for its eventual though gradual extinction, was possible and acted on, slighted it as half-hearted and temporising, but who now, when, through the obstiif or its eventual though gradual extinction, was possible and acted on, slighted it as half-hearted and temporising, but who now, when, through the obstinacy of the slaveholders, that policy is no longer practicable—now, when the alternative lies between immediate emancipation and a triumphant slave power—exclaim that they only approve of emancipation which is gradual?—people, who in their jeatience with the American prejudice against color, that the social slights passed upon the colored race in the Free States are in their eyes more heinous sibs than the selling and flogging, and branding and burning, which are the incidents of their position in the South, yet who—these jealous sticklers for the negro's honor!—select for their especial favor that very party in the Northern States which is the chief agent in inflicting those slights on the negro—that very party which by its dastardly excesses in race antipathy has brought discredit on the whole Free States?—people who exclaim against a "fratricidal war," while they scarce conceal their anxiety to plunge this country into a war which would be far more truly fratricidal—a war with a nation, our kindred in ideas as well as in blood, fellow-laborers in the same work of social and political progress, animated by the same love of freedom as ourselves—people, I say, who exclaim against a "fratricidal war," while they openly exult over rapine and mur-

nounced—and the cheers of the excluded crowd, in an outside meeting, accompanied the voice of the orator through nearly the whole of his discourse. The effect of that discourse upon his hearers will be but feebly conveyed by the fullest report. To the majority we may presume it told little that was new—for every point was caught up with the enthusiasm of familiarity as well as of perception. Its great effectiveness consisted in its being an American's presentation of an American question. It was the statement and appeal of a friend among friends,—but yet of a friend with whom there had been cause of difference. Mr. Beecher even exaggerated the degree of difference—or scarcely did justice to the amount of agreement subsisting. But his argument was on that account the more con-vincing. To Englishmen who have persistently and warmly sympathized with the North, from before the commencement of the contest, it is not an unmixed pleasure to hear such an unanswerable address as that of Mr. Beecher's. It is almost a humiliation that any portion of our countrymen should have needed to be thus instructed in things obvious or easily accessible to all. Only an American can be expected to understand the minutime of the controversy between the North and South,—the intricacies of the question between State rights and Fed-eral authority. But the broad outlines of the matter are so bold and clear, that foolishness itself canand err, if only honest. The several stages of the great movement which has now reached the third year of a gigantic civil war—the development of a moral contest into a political, and then into a militamoral contest into a pointeat, and then the face of all the world. England, above all other nations, was concerned with this great transaction. And while it is certain that the nation, as a whole, watched its progress with ardent and enlightened interest, it is no less true that to many its steps were darkened by instability and the second of the sec invincible prejudice. Some such there were in Ex-eter Hall last night, but they underwent a visible process of conversion. The dissentient voices dwin-dled away under the influence of the orator's resistdled away inder the inharder to the close, only three hands, in a meeting of at least three thousand, were lifted up against the resolution which conveyed, through Mr. echer, a message from England to his Northern It is the fit reward of honest labor such as

Beecher has performed, to be the bearer of that message. He has worked for and won the honor. In every speech, and especially in that of last night, England has been no less his theme than America. His anxiety has been, to justify his country in the eyes of the fatherland,—to show to intellects, consciences and hearts, educated in English sentiment, the actual facts of the American contest; or, at least, the facts as they appear to the American of the North. His continual appeal has been to our ex-amples, our principles, our mode of action. At ev-ery step of the narrative he asks, Would you have done otherwise had you been in our place? Try objection he answers, Is that an objection efits you Englishmen? It is surely a tribute o nomage to our national character that an American—a representative member of a nation said to have gone mad with vanity—should thus studiously solicit our good opinion. And the tribute is the solicit our good opinion. And the tribute is the more flattering because the appeal is without servility. In asking England to approve and encourage his countrymen in the great contest they are waging, Mr. Beecher disdains to leave it open to supposition that if England refused, America would pause. We shall be heartily glad of your moral succor, he says— but do not think we are dependent upon it; our cause is good enough to go alone to any distance. cause is good enough to go alone to any distance.
And, more than that, he says—If you are so perverse
as to interfere with us, we will fight you too. This
is a tone and attitude that Englishmen ought to applaud. They, if any people in the world, can appreciate the combination of independence and
friendliness, of self-reliance and good-fellowship.
By these bold and manly declarations, Mr. Beecher has done far more to win the cordial esteem of his hearers and readers than he could have done by an obsequious demeanor and a flattering tongue. He has not only presented the case of the North against South with unrivalled clearness and force, but has impersonated the spirit of the North towards England. Even among those of us who are most familiar with the fact that Southern statesmanship, liplomacy and journalism is the parent of American Il-feeling towards this country, there is an occasioness at things said and done in the North. coquetry of the New York municipality with Sussian fleet is one of these untoward incidents. Mr. Beecher has given them their true significance. He has taught us to see the rankling of wounded af-fection in these words and acts of apparent animosiland to give him a representative authority in this. Truly he has been a messenger of peace and good-will to us. We rejoice to believe that he will not less happily and faithfully reflect in America the state of feeling he has found in England. He will bear witness, not only that he left our Government honest in its neutrality, and our people cordial in their sympathy, but that he found them so. And in bearing this honest testimony, he will greatly pro-mote that alliance of the two nations in belief and sentiment which is the best hope of universal freedom, international peace, and human progress.-London

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN ENGLAND.

PHILLIPS'S SPEECHES.—A good deal has been said in England about the bunkum talk in American speeches, the incessant flattery that their orators pour on their hearers, and the necessity they are under of glorifying the material greatness of the States. Not less has been said of the rabid fanaticism of the Abolitoriets. We were prepared, then, for some Not less has been said of the rabid fanaticism of the Abolitionists. We were prepared, then, for some exaggeration, some bad taste, some pandering to popular passion, in the speeches of "the rebel fanatic, Wendell Phillips," as we have often heard him called. But what do we find? Take a sample from the speech on Lincoln's election, dated November, 1860:

"The saddest thing in the Union meetings of last year was the constant presence in all of them of the clink of coin, the whir of splindles, the dust of trade. You would have imagined it was an insurrection of peddlers against honest men. Mr. Everett at Faneuil Hall, when he sought for the value of the Union, could only bewail the loss of our 'commercial intercourse,' the certainty of 'hostile tariffs,' and danger, to 'the navy.' And this is literally all the merits of the Union which he catalogues! No; I do him injustice. He does ask, trembling in case of disnnion, 'Where, O where, will be the flag of the United States?' Well, I think the Historical Society had better take it to their Museum. But I must confess, those pictures of the mere industrial value of the Union make me profoundly sad. I look as, beneath the skilful pencil, trait after trait leaps to glowing life, and ask at last—Is this all? Where are the noble elements of national purpose and life? Is this the whole fruit of ages of foil, sacrifice, and thought!—those cunning fingers, the overflowing lap, labor vocal on every hillside, and commerce whitening every sea—all the power of one haughty, overbearing race. The zeal of the Puritan, the faith of the Quaker, a century of Colonial health, and then this large delilization, does it result and it is a workshon. "The saddest thing in the Union me er, a century of Colonial health, and then this ivilization, does it result only in a workshoppaint instead, Niagara used as a cotton mill? Oh, no; not such the picture my glad heart sees when I look forward! Once plant deep in the Nation's heart the love of right, let there grow out of it the firm purpose of duty, and then from the higher plane of Christian manhood we can put aside, on the right hand and the left, these narrow, childish and mercenary considerations."

Are these the words of a fanatic? May they not be the words of a strong-hearted, clear-sighted man, of whom we can think that, whatever may be the peculiarities of his creed, and whether they can be accepted as they are or not, he is a teacher of his nation, and a pilot of some of its thoughts through the storm? Or look at his portrait. It is that of an able, gentle, cultivated Englishman, with those deep-set, far-looking eyes, that your sea-side physician picks you out a pilot by—the head of a good, wise man, reminding one of Charles Darwin's, shall we say? Not a man, surely, to talk twaddle or wise man, reminding one of Charles Darwin's, shall we say? Not a man, surely, to talk twaddle or bunkum, but to see distinctly the port he himself thinks safe, and make straight for it, and tell his crew in plain and simple words how to get there. The man's faith, too, in the power of ideas; his certainty that if Northern belief and freedom and Northern belief and freedom and Northern belief and freedom and Northern belief and freedom.

thern intelligence,-with all their drawbacks,-are left side by side with Southern slavery and ignorance, they must prevail and conquer; have a certain superbness in them, coming as they do from one who looks back on thirty-two years of persecution, or till lately, of seemingly resultless toil. He knows the want of his country:—

The whole of Mr. Phillips's anti-slavery speeches,

"This war will never be ended by an event. It will never come to a conclusion by a great battle. It is too deep in its sources, it is too wide in its influence, is too deep in its sources, it is too wide in its influence, for that. The great struggle in England between democracy and nobility lasted from 1640 to 1660, taking a King's life in its progress, and yet failed for the time. The great struggle between the same parties in France began in 1775; and never till the outbreak of the French Revolution concentrated the attention of the monarchies of Europe was this country left in peace; and it will take ten or twelve years to clear off the scar of such a struggle. Prepare yourselves for a life long enlistment. God has launched this Union on a covarse whose only nort is Liberty; and whether nie iong enistment. God has launched this Union on a voyage whose only port is Liberty; and whether the President relucts, or whether the cabin boys conspire, it matters not—absolute justice holds the helm, and we never shall come into harbor until every man under the flag is free."

Mr. Phillips sees clearly that what the North has to overcome in the South is not only Lee's army but the confirmed Southern state of mind. He see that the war for an idea—Southern independence has raised the slave breeders and buyers into something like nobleness and real life, and that so far peace would be a loss to them. But, nevertheless, he maintains, freedom must be established, and slavery annihilated; and, therefore, if the North can conquer the Southern army, it must hold the Southern States till they have learned the lesson of free schools, a free press, and equal justice. As to Mr. Lincoln's scheme of exporting the blacks, that he says would be depriving the North of the material it most needs to work with. The black is the working man of the South, the brother mechanic of the Yankee are you to send away the very man you cannot do without? No—the South must be colonized by the North. The land, says Mr. Phillips, must be confiscated, if necessary—sold with a guaranteed title to the Massachusetts man or New Yorker—and plough the Massachusetts man or New I orker—and plough-shares, seeds, schools, sewing machines, and the men who mean equal rights for black and white, must follow. We confess that the problem, as so stated by Mr. Phillips, does not look very inviting to us, who have heard so much of Southern chivalry and Northern bragging vulgarity; but the reply from the Abolitionists would doubtless be that any man, who had manliness enough left to value an hones man, though vulgar, above one with refined man ners, who would sell his own daughter or mistres will not shrink from accepting all the turmoil of the issue. Mr. Phillips does not think the work an easy one. Suppose the South conquered, and slavery abolished—that, he says, will be but the beginning

"There remains behind the still greater and mor menentous problem, whether we have the strength, the balance, the virtue, the civilization, to absorb six millions of ignorant, embittered, bedeviled Southerners, and transmute them into honest, well-behaved, Christian mechanics, worthy to be called brothers of New England Yankees."

The way and means to this end, on the part the North, are, according to Mr. Phillips, to do as England did in 1640—that is, get rid gradually of those men in public places who do not believe in progress, but mean to live in the past, and in their test he interest to the progress. stead bring to the front men who are earnest in the present. Layer after layer of the superficialities and officialities of the Northern body politic must be peeled off as useless, until, as he expresses it, you get to the sound core "of civil and military purpose, the earnest belief, the single-hearted, intense devotion to victory, the entire belief in justice which can the legislature take one step further, and pass "an act of Congress, abolishing slavery wherever our flag to a crafty, unprincipled lawyer, will incline to choose

its author, and who will still regard his influence as that of a fanatic, will be helped, we believe, to a truer estimate of the cause of the war, and of the not choose Seward to be again acting President. s which it involves, b speeches so full of fervid conviction and eloquen prophecy .- London Reader

The Tiberator.

No Union with Slaveholders!

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1863. CELEBRATION OF THE THIRD DECADE

OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

At the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, held in the city of New York, in May last, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in accordance with usage, and from Resolved, That in accordance with usage, and from reasons of obvious fitness, it is proper that the completion of another Decade of the Society's existence should be marked by a special public meeting devoted to a general review and survey of the cause; and that therefore this Society, when it adjourns on this occasion, will adjourn to meet in the city of Philadelphia, on the 8d day of December next, then and there to celebrate in an emproprist manner the this icity. celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the thirtieth— and we would fain hope the final—anniversary of its

In accordance with this vote, the Executive Co mittee hereby announce that the THIRD DECADE of the Society will be held in Philadelphia, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 3d and 4th, 1863.

Historically, it will be an occasion of thrilling in. terest and joyous congratulation, unequalled in the eventful career of the Society since its formation. Unquestionably, it will be largely attended by the friends of universal liberty, representing every section of the country loyal to the Government. Who among them will need any stronger appeal than the simple announcement of the fact to induce him to be present, if circumstances should permit? Let them make their arrangements accordingly. "Whosoever will, let him come"-come in the spirit of justice and love-come as remembering those in bonds as bound with them-come as one abhorring the guilty phantasy, that man can hold property in man "-come to put down the rebellion by helping to exterminate the hideous system from which it has legitimately sprung!

A strong array of able and eloquent speakers will be in attendance. [Further particulars hereafter.]

In behalf of the Executive Committee,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, President. WENDELL PHILLIPS, CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, Secretaries.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, for November, is re ceived. The following is the table of contents: 1. Renan's Life of Jesus. 2. Ulric Von Hunter. 8. Henry Taylor. 4. Some New Attempt at Conformity. 5. Wendell Phillips as an Orator. 6. Modern Rome. 7. Cambridge and Kingsley on American Affairs. 8. English Expositions of Neutrality. 9. Review of Current Literature. Several of these titles show that the Examiner is, as usual, fresh and seasonable in its able discussions of important questions.

The people of Maryland have done nobly in their Congressional election. They have sent four have practised slavery, maintained it, fortified it, exists to Congress out of five.

SEWARD'S PRESENT POSITION.

"You cannot save men by machinery. What India, and France, and Spain wanted was live men; and that is what we want to day—men who are willing in the face. 'Grant me to see, and Ajax asks no more.'

The intelligent, thoughful, or determined gaze of twenty millions of Christian people—there is nothing, no institution wicked and powerful enough to stand against it."

The accountry. What India, and France, and Spain wanted was live men; and that is what we want to day—men who are willing in the face. 'Grant me to see, and Ajax asks no more.'

The intelligent, thoughful, or determined gaze of twenty millions of Christian people—there is nothing, no institution wicked and powerful enough to stand against it."

The accountry is a man of calculation, one so thoroughly free from the disadvantages of sympathy and impulse, would proceed further in the path thus forceshadowed; would speak more frequently and more strongly upon the subject of slavery; would begin to take part in a conflict involving the good or ill future of his country. These expectations, however, have not been realized. Although, since that time, circumstances have been contained to the country in the subject of slavery; would begin to take part in a conflict involving the good or ill future of his country. These expectation, and impulse, would proceed further in the path thus forceshadowed; would speak more frequently and more strongly upon the subject of slavery; would begin to take part in a conflict involving the good or ill future of his country. These expectation, and the part in the path thus forceshadowed; would speak more frequently and more strongly upon the subject of slavery; would begin to take part in a conflict involving the good or ill future of his country. These expectations, and the path thus forceshadowed; would proceed further in the path thus forceshadowed; would proceed fu promise of success to an assault on slavery, although The whole of Mr. Phillips's anti-slavery speeches, before the heaking out of the war, are moral-force speeches; but when the South chose war, then the tune changed, and the Abolitionists said, "Let them have it; but no ninety days' nonsense—gird yourselves for battle to the death!" The following passage from a speech "On the State of the Country, delivered in the spring of the present year, has a ring in it that will impress all the readers who can look at the American straggle, not necessarily as partisans for the present of North or South, but at a long range of history:—

"This war will never be ended by an event to define the interpressible conflict. And his last utterance, in a speech delivered at Auburn, N.Y., an Manday evening, November 2d seems processed. on Monday evening, November 2d, seems precisely to accord with this supposition. Then and there, it appears, he thought it would serve his purpose to say,— This question of slavery is their [the slaveholders'] business, not mine." The November number of the Christian Eranine

n a mercifully severe article on Charles Kingsley's position in regard to American affairs, gives some extracts from his letters on Modern History in the University of Cambridge, in which these passages occur: Slavery is a thing with which the Southerners alor have anything to do." "It is their business, and must be left to them." Then we suppose, the writer of this article continues, "that the African slave trade is a thing with which African slave traders alone have anything to do." And after speaking, in affecting terms, of the melancholy apostacy of this man, and of hi sacrifice of common decency and self-respect, in thus giving the lie to a noble past, the writer adds-" The very day after we first heard him, we beheld the author of 'Two Years Ago,' at a great dinner, seated as a compliment, next at table to the author of the Fugitive Slave Bill'! The compliment was fitly

If such accompliceship with slavery should mak infamous the name of one who has been an advocate of reform, even where the evil influence he exercise is only external and incidental, what must be the character of Seward's direct indulgence to that system, while he holds the power immediately to crust it, and forever to terminate "the irrepressible con flict?" "He who allows oppression shares the crime, even when its continuance is not wholly dependen upon him. But the man who chooses to prolong system like slavery-chooses to decide, as supreme arbiter, in its favor-chooses, while its destiny is tren bling in the balance, to throw the immense weight of his position and influence into its scale-this man may properly be classed in infamy with the author of the Fugitive Slave Law.

If in any one month of Mr. Seward's administra

on, he had chosen strenuously to urge upon Abra ham Lincoln the abolition of slavery throughout the country on the ground that the conflict is irrepressible, and that peace and welfare can come to us only over the grave of slavery, that most beneficent ac would have been done, and the war would have ended in our victory within six months thereafter. If, on the other hand, the influence of so many bodies and so many classes of men, as those which have gone up to the White House against slavery since Mr. Lincoln' inauguration, had not met there the adverse power of Mr. Seward's influence, it cannot be doubted that an act of universal emancipation, under the war power, would long since have been issued by the President It is to Seward that we owe it that slavery still blocks

the wheels of the nation's progress.

Thurlow Weed boasted, it is said, before the las Presidential election, that whoever might be voted in, William H. Seward should be the actually governing President. Have we not found it so ?

Men are beginning to think who will be our next President. Many men are thinking that the old onewall Jackson. Never until then rail-splitter, honest Abe, will be quite as suitable, and eed." Meanwhile, he concludes, let quite as available, as any one that is likely to turn up. to a crafty, unprincipled lawyer, will incline to choose Even those who can like neither this book nor Old Abe as his candidate. Every such man will do well to consider, judging by what takes place between

FRIENDLY CRITICISM, PRO AND CON.

The Christian Examiner for November, taking occasion from the recent publication of a volume of speeches, lectures and letters, bestows high, very high, the highest praise upon "Wendell Phillips a With this, it makes two criticisms on Mr. Phillips's career of reformatory eloquence.

To prepare the way for one of these points of critiism, the Examiner declares the proper position of an orator to be conservative, "strictly conservative" and it defines this epithet by saying-" He appeals to men in behalf of old and established principles.'

The Examiner proceeds to describe that politica and social condition of our nation which called forth Mr. Phillips's eloquence, as follows :--

"Our nation had assumed as its basis a doctrine o rights inherent in human beings simply as human.
We built our national edifice on assumed principles of universal justice. We baptized these principles in the blood of battle; and having been victorious, we came proof of battle; and having been victorious, we came forth from the crimson consecration to represent these principles before the world, and to perfect their appli-cation in our interior politics. And the nation was at the outset warm, hearty, intrepid in the faith it pro-

On the other hand, here was the alien element, sla-On the other hand, here was the alien element, slavery, foreign from our faith, antagonistic to our-principles, odious to our feeling, but well nested among our institutions and traditions, having that possession which is 'nine points of the law'; having the prestige of wealth, of power, of proud manners; having means to bribe commerce, to bribe place-hunting ambition, to bribe partizanship; having means equally to overawe timidity, to win the lovers of peace and to overawe timidity, to win the lovers of peace and case, and to war against assault. Greedy, engroaching, insidious, and utterly subversive of the whole spirit and significance of our national life,—lured by the prospect of a virgin continent upon which to spread itself, and of a power that should overtop the world and dazzle the eye or silence the tongue of criticism,—it furnished occasion for patriotic alarm, such as history never has surpassed, and perhaps never may surpass."

If we admit the Examiner's definition of the word conservative," we may fairly claim that Mr. Phillips occupies the position which it holds that an orator should do. He has certainly always appealed to men in behalf of "old and established principles"-as we in this new world count age and stability-political principles fully eighty-seven years old, fortified by the coperation of religious principles more than eighteen ndred years old.

But this definition is inadmissible. The word conservative (unless limited by its connection) invariably mplies the keeping of things as they are or have been a resistance to change of any sort, whether in principle or practice. And practice has occupied quite as much of the attention of conservatism as principle Indeed, in actual life, conservatives have always occupied the position ascribed to them by the witty author of the "New Gospel of Peace." When they have got into hot water, they make it a point "to keep in, est they should be scalded."

Now, it appears from the very statements of the Examiner, above quoted, that the practice of this pation has always been not only diverse from, but diametrically opposed to, its own principles, expressed alike in the Constitution and in the Declaration of Independence. Just as much as we have talked lib erty, trumpeted it, bragged about it, clothed ourselves with it as an outer garment, just so much we tended it, made it an essential part of the character

and policy of the nation. The people who properly of the worst possible system of legalized tyranny, and he lacks those Jacksonian characteristics. call themselves conservatives wish to conserve what we have always had, talk and assumption about liber only of Christians, not only of Democrats, but this purpose to speak of an "irrepressible conflict" as the specific property of the worst possible system of legalized tylandy, and we have always had, talk and assumption about liber only of Christians, not only of Democrats, but the worst possible system of legalized tylandy, and we have always had, talk and assumption about liber only of Christians, not only of Democrats, but the worst possible system of legalized tylandy, and we have always had, talk and assumption about liber only of Christians, not only of Democrats, but the worst possible system of legalized tylandy, and we have always had, talk and assumption about liber only of Christians, not only of Democrats, but the worst possible system of legalized tylandy, and the worst possible system of legalized tylandy and the worst possible system of legalized tylandy and the worst possib its slumbers, the great mass of the people practically tries which are beguiling the multitude into the supheld position with these conservatives. Therefore he who, like Phillips, wished to have the principles of freedom take flesh and dicell among us—be reduced to actual practice instead of being kept to the ear and Daniel Webster and Rufus Choate was right, how is

precisely because it already had possession of the Constitution shall receive an amendment about whole country. So far from being foreign and intruvery offered this compromise, which liberty was fool enough to accept, namely, that we should all use the language of liberty, maintaining at the same time the fact of slavery. The conservatives, properly so called, are satisfied with this state of things, and wish to preserve it. The reformers or radicals take an opposite osition, and wish slavery utterly extirpated; first, wrote the stirring lyric, because it is vicious and unjustifiable in itself, and next, because it prevents the proper expansion and development of liberty; prevents our national life

from agreeing with our national language.

Having made the preparatory explanation above stated, the Examiner comes to its first criticism upon Mr. Phillips's original position and subsequent career. "His proper position was that of a patriot, a friend and preserver of his country. . . . Mr. Phillips did otherwise. He threw away this vast advantage. He chose to assault the fortress from without, rather than to defend it from within. He appeared as the foe of national institutions."

The answer to this is, that he had no choice in the natter. Slavery was one of the national institutions well-nigh the greatest of them. It had priority and seniority among American institutions. It was the first-born, the elder brother; and when the Constitu tion came to light, the verbal claim of freedom for the whole nation, slavery insisted on the introduction of some disqualifying clauses, which so effectually neutralized it that freedom has been waning and slavery waxing ever since. Just as far as Mr. Phillips upheld the principles by which the nation pretended to live, just so far he must be in stern opposition to the life it actually led. Patriotism means standing by the nation as it is, not as it might, could, would, or should he. A pretended agreement on his part, either with the actual position of the nation, or with the practical working of the "doctored" Constitution, would have been false and monstrous. Only by opposing the nation's chosen course, only by opposing the nullifying clauses forced by slavery into the Constitution, (and adjudged by Congress, the Executive, and the Supreme Court, to be the spirit and essence of the Constitution,) could he take a position either true to himself, or intelligible to his countrymen, or effective for the slave.

We believe, therefore, that Mr. Phillips faithfully used his advantages, and threw away not one of them. The Constitution having been adjudged pro-slavery by the highest authority legally authorized to interpret it, and the choice and action of the nation, both government and people, agreeing thereto, he had no chose to occupy, the side of justice, morality, humanity and the rights of man, required him to assail it.

But, the Examiner proceeds, he needlessly took upon himself a greater task, instead of a less; "for the men of the North could have been persuaded to extinguish slavery far more easily than to break up the periment was fairly tried, and that it proved a failure. Only after a patient trial of many years to induce the ter failure of that trial, did the Abolitionists take the erty throughout the land to ALL the inhal against a thing so base, so anti-democratic and anti nected robber with accomplice against an innocent eousness called upon men to come out from such a Union, and be separate. It is self-evident that this course was right; but the result has proved its expediency. The anti-slavery assault upon the Union did ed to do. It aroused an intermediate party, the Republican party, which could speak and act to a certain extent against slavery, and yet hold itself aloof from the hated Abolitionists. The Abolitionists remained, as they always had been, few in number. But the icans, a natural and necessary product of the anti-slavery movement, increased so fast as to drive the slaveholders into secession. And when death and hell had formally withdrawn from the Union, Wendell Phillips could again become its friend and advocate.

The second complaint of the Examiner against Mr. Phillips is "that he uses personal criticism and invective in excess." Acquitting him entirely of native bitterness and acridity, conceding his "total and singular want of malign feeling," the Examiner considers his severities of censure to be "partly the product of cient agent in reform than any other." Conceding that Mr. Phillips's adoption of this instrumentality chivalrous devotion to the grand objects of his life," the Framiner still thinks it erroneous. Yet, attempting to trace, and correctly tracing, the origin of this course of the anti-slavery leaders, the critic seems to admit its rectitude and wisdom up to a certain point. He says, pp. 408, 9-

"When the Abolitionists began their great enterprise, the multitude of men who esteemed them per-nicious sought at first to crush and extinguish them, by means of mobs, halters, societ nicious sought at first to crush and extinguish them, by means of mobs, halters, social exclusions, opprobriums,—in fine, by a general chorus of hiss and menace. The attempt failed. One plain man, who had a genius for being sure of his own will, said, "I will speak, and I will be heard." Something in the tone shook the confidence of assault. Then Respectability had a bright thought. It said, smiling, "Speak, then, if you will; but as for being heard, that is another matter; your tongue is your own, but our ears are ours." Anti-slavery was to be ignored. Its orators might orate to one another till their ears were deafened and their tongues outworn: who cared ?

ed and their tongues outworn: who cared?

Then it was that anti-slavery oratory began experimenting at cures for deafness. We must admit that menting at cures for deafness. We must admit that it experimented to purpose. It made 'the greatest medical discovery of the age.' It caused the ears of men to drag their unwilling owners within the sound of hated voices. It quickened their auditory powers till they could hear through walls of a thickness. And it did this by resorting to stinging personal criticism. Twang went the bow, the barbed arrow flew, and the callous ear unddenly works into satoniahing. cism. Twang went the bow, the ballous and the callous ear suddenly awoke into astonish

ing repentance and reformation? Why should the

broken to the hope—must of necessity take the position of protestant and reformer; and when these failed of success, the position of revolutionist. Thus he judged himself, and he judged rightly.

Slavery, says the Examiner, (p. 406,) "was foreign, intrusive." No such thing! It had been firmly settled in this country long before political freedom arrived here, and its friends have always called it their domestic institution." When political independence came, slavery prevented it from taking the form of increase. came, slavery prevented it from taking the form of in-dividual freedom throughout the land; and it was able thus to check the practical operation of free principles thority shall be amended or erased—nay, until the Constitution shall receive an amendment absolutely sive, it sat quietly at home, and saw liberty arrive, a stranger; and, the serious question at once arising (in public detestation the individual upholders of the in-1787) which of these should give way to the other, sla- fernal system of wickedness called slavery.-c. K. W.

PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-SLAVERY CAUSE.

WASHINGTON CITY, (D. C.) Nov. 1st, 1863. A quarter of a century ago, when the Martin Luth-r of the Anti-Slavery Cause in the United States

"I am an Abelitionist, I glory in the name,"

he little thought, notwithstanding his invincible perseverance and lively faith, that a creed at that time so hateful and so persecuted, so vilified and so abused, would, before the close of his own life, be predominant in the land; and that he would in his own flesh see the work upon which he staked his life, his reputation, his incessant labor, and all his means, crowne with success. Yet so it is to be. The city wherein he was dragged through the streets, and put into a jail to save his life, is now, and has been, a citadel from whence has emanated the boldest doctrines for reproof and instruction, and where political and religious opinions, in all their various latitudes, have all had liberty of unrestricted expression. Lately, too, in Baltimore, a city where this pioneer in the cause of the slave suffered incarceration in a slavemonger's dungeon, public meetings have been held, where Secretaries of the Treasury, members of Congress, and other prominent and able men were present, and spoke freely, boldly, and conclusively in favor of the abolition of slavery-not one of them being afraid of the formerly hated name of Abolitionist. Such is the reward of patient, determined, persevering, inexorable warfare upon wrong! The Union music is pervading the whole country.

In every State where elections have recently been held, THE PROPLE have recorded their emphatic verdict against traitors, rebels and copperheads. From all quarters comes the stern and unflinching determination of the masses, that this war is to be prosecuted till the rebellion is subdued, and till traitors lay down their arms, and unconditionally recognize the full authority of the government. "To this complexion it must come at last." The recent elections so proclaim it in tones of deep and settled meaning, and they announce it in such significant language that he who runs may read. Every day the madness and impolicy of the slavemongers become more and more apparent. What philanthropists wished to do, and could not, these imbruted slavemongers have themselves done. What constitutional guarantees prevented Abolitionists from effecting, the traffickers in human choice but to assail it. The very position which he beings, by their own acts, and in a blind and malignent rage, have accomplished. The Constitution was in the way of crushing slavery in the slave States, by congressional or executive power, but the slayemong-ers trampled the Constitution under their feet. The Union was formerly a barrier to exterminating "the patriarchal institution" by United States law, but The critic mistakes, forgetting that that ex- the slave oligarchy spurned the Union, and deprived themselves of its advantages, if the word advantages Only after a patient trial of many years to induce the North to do what it legally and constitutionally could towards the abolition of slavery, and only after the uthad no authority, in times of peace, to "proclaim libground of formally opposing further union with the of"; but the men-stealers and men-buyers inaugurated lave States. The result has proved the wisdom of a state of war, which placed the freedom of four miltheir course. It was right for them first to appeal to lions of people within the power and will of our Chief the North, and endeavor to arouse its united action Executive Magistrate. Hating Abolitionists, mobbing Christian, as slavery. This trial failing, it was right absolute and oriental despotisms, rewards for their for them to denounce both North and South, and to heads, the slavemongers have become themselves the make public proclamation that the Union which conseditious and infernal rebellion the very means of near victim was itself a crime; and that justice and right- and speedy emancipation to an oppressed race, which otherwise might have dragged their chains and heen torn by the cruel lash for another century.

Thus does good come out of evil. Thus does violence work its own destruction. Thus does iniquity what the previous course of the same persons had fail- fight against itself. The night of oppression is fast waning to a close. The morning of freedom, such as is portraved in the Declaration of Independence is breaking brightly for all. This is " a consummation devoutly to be wished," and it will certainly come. Nothing can prevent it. Blunders in high places, in explicable tardiness among those having authority, wrath, madness and arms among the rebels, treachery, hypocrisy and treason among the copperheads-these things may delay, but they cannot roll back that course of events which is to annihilate slavery forever. The friends of liberty must press on with undoubting steps, assured of complete and ultimate triumph. The President has recently decided adversely to the

request of the late Missouri delegation; and this decision may, for the moment, seem to be insuspicious to the radicals of that State. Their memorial was a maspure moral indignation, (and, so far, legitimate,) and terly exposition of the wrongs perpetrated by Gamble partly of a theory that personal criticism is a more ef- and Schofield, and in rhetoric and logic must take rank among the ablest of State papers. How the President could fail to be convinced by it cannot be is part and parcel of his uncompromising, unselfish, adequately conceived; but so great is the confidence which the bulk of the nation reposes in Mr. Lincoln' purity of purpose, and devotion to the good of the whole country, and his willingness to advance as fast as he is convinced, that they will yet expect to behold him shake off Gamble, Schofield, and the Blairs, as he did McClellan and his compeers. It was a long time before he rid himself and the country of " little Ma but it came at last, and Gamble. Schofield, and the Blairs will, if the same justice is meted out, by and by experience a similar deserved fate. The dent, encumbered with the last named trio of conservatives, would be weighed down as dolefully as was Bunyan's Christian before he was relieved of his burden at the cross, or Sinbad when his shoulders were oppressed by the Old Man of the Sea.

This is said with the most profound respect for Mr. Lincoln. The original and radical anti-slavery men have ever been, and will continue to be, his firmest and most unwavering supporters in all those immortal features of his administration which will hereafter give it character, and illuminate the pages of his But it is no part of sincere esteem and friendship withhold the truth; and if the President wishes to faithful and true criticism, which expresses that will is certainly meritorious.

moders of apprehension.

Audience was obtained. Now let there be a change of tone. Now let these people learn that we resorted to severities unwillingly; that our permanent purpose is not to wound, but to guide."

Mr. Lincoln came to the Presidential chair with a decided preference for gradual measures in the removal of slavery, and was in favor of colonizing the color-to-severities unwillingly; that our permanent purpose is not to wound, but to guide." Mr. Lincoln came to the Presidential chair with negro freemen; for such persons never had any antip "Audience was obtained," says the critic. But was athy to negro slaves. These ideas have exerted a no this the final object of the opposers of slavery? Did ticeable influence on his official acts, and the inexorathey desire audience, except as a means for produc-His original predilections gave him confidence in the workman abandon his most effective method of oper- McClellans, Hallecks, Blairs, et id genus omne, who ation before the work is accomplished? If the ad- have been so many incubi on the wheels of progress vocate of justice and freedom has ever the right to sin- and emancipation. But, though the President has not gle out by name the chief supporters, open and secret, awakened that electrifying enthusiasm which follows

he lacks those Jacksonian characteristics which bine the ability to judge rightly with the power of acing quickly—though he has not that energy of will and that instantaneous comprehension of the ne ry and the timely, which like lightning and thunder flash and strike together, yet his attributes of caution

coolness, prudence and dispassionateness always en sure a patient consideration for all measures, and guard against hasty and reckless action. His vatism has not, hitherto, degenerated into obsi and we see him moving, -slowly though it be, -in th right direction. These facts justify the conclusion that his proclamation of freedom in the insurgent that his proclamation of necessit in the maurgent States will yet be followed by an acquiescence in the radical policy of removing slavery in the Border States, even if not by his own definite and appe Moreover, we well know that he has in his Cabinet

men who have never bowed the knee to Basi whose life-long devotion to freedom and to equal rights for all mankind constitutes the cardinal principle of their whole political and social conduct. Such a man s most emphatically SALMON P. CHASE, the Sec ry of the Treasury. It is no fulsome eulogy townis him, and no injustice to the honored and revered dead to say that no preceding Chief of the Treasury De partment, either in this or the parent country, has more eminently evinced all those rare and admirable qualities which constitute the financier and the stateman. In times of the greatest peril and difficulty he has proved equal to every emergency; and quietly, but effectively and masterly, his but effectively and masterly, his intenect, like those forces in nature which, without noise or friction, keep planets and suns in their proper spheres, has perform. ed services, without which our armies could not have waged this war successfully, or the United States continued its prosperity as a nation. Amid the smoke and turmoil of battle-fields, these great services are not duly considered; but posterity will mark them, and bestow merited honors upon the man who has created and inaugurated a financial policy as original in its conception as it is opportune, vast and beneficia

But it is not now my purpose to either present or elucidate Mr. Chase's financial operations and successes; though as merits of this nature, important they are, rarely receive their due popular appreciation, I may recur to the subject in a future letter. was now only intending to observe that, among all the prominent men in the country, there was not one who had been more faithful to the principles of radical and slavery than Mr. Chase, or more, in this particular, without variableness or shadow of turning." Neg phobia has never stamped its imprint upon him, He has never been animated by that enlarged philanthropy which recognizes the same natural rights for all haman beings.

Cannot after nature's claim; Skins may differ, but affection Dwells in white and black the same.'

In all public action, in all private expression of pinions, and in all cabinet conferences and discussions, it is not too much to say that Mr. Chase has, i every instance, been true to those sentiments he nobly and eloquently asserted in his letter to 0'Connell twenty years ago, and which he illustrated during his whole senatorial career in the most able speechs and documents. To him, more than any other man in the cabinet, are we indebted for the President's proclamation, and the other executive acts which have struck the diabolical system of slavery. The fact, that a man of his power of mind and promptitude of action is in the Cabinet, and that his voice will never be found wanting in the cause of universal freedom, and in favor of the complete subjugation of the traiton now in arms, encourages the strong belief I have expressed, that the President will ultimately repudiate the Blair, Gamble and Schofield programme, Mr Chase, of all the members of the Cabinet was the only one who avowed his undisguised and cordia sympathy with the loyal radicals of Missouri. The patriotic speeches he delivered during his recent visit to Ohio show that the years he has spent in pur unallied to public speaking, have not detracted from that oratorical readiness and logical force which distin guished him as a lawver and a senator. As an indication of the radical anti-slavery predilections of Northern Union men, it is gratifying to notice the spontaneous marks of respect and the popular instan es of personal regard which the people of Ohio, and others along the route, paid him during his late jour-

I had intended to speak of Mr. Chase's efficiency in the complex diurnal duties of his office, witness them, and of his urbanity and courtesy to that never-ending, still-beginning" tide of visitors who throng him continually, and none of whom, I venture to say, have an interview with him without feeling

that they are in a superior presence. But fearing already to have been too long a trespasser on your columns, these matters, together with some literary topics I wished to discuss, and some speculations concerning public affairs I desired to prent, I must omit, should I determine to let the world wag on in ignorance thereof, or postpone should I be unwilling to hide such light under a bushel-leaving to you the addition of a qualifying adjective to light!

MILFORD CONVENTION-THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

I am glad my esteemed friend, Ezra H. Heywood, took my criticism in good part. If I was misinformed respecting the character of his remarks at the late eting at Milford, no one can be more glad than my self to stand corrected. The most and best that we can desire now is, to put forth a united effort, with the Napoleonic remark that the "Old Guard may dis,

but can never surrender."

I am glad also that my friend has corrected a mistake which I saw at a glance, respecting the resolutions of Adin Ballou. I think the error was not mine -though it may be-as I knew the resolutions passed as a whole, not in part. As a necessary adjunct of a print ing office is the devil-a very convenient personng perhaps I had better make that chap respon any rate, I had at the time the presumption to believe that all who were present at the meeting referred to would come to the same charitable conclusion of friend H. that the error was unintentional, and so I "let it slide."-[It was our blunder.-Ed.]

There is one apprehension of my friend, entirely without foundation; he might as well "carry coal in Newcastle" as cherish it; that is, a fear that some persons might infer that the meeting was inharmon Not at all. There was harmony and spirit, and ne sign of disagreement. All this I said in my hasty no tice, and I meant it too. When we have another so ion of a like character, " may I be there to see

My friend sees proper to refer to my labor and hos itality in the Anti-slavery cause. thanks, since I feel that Anti-slavery has done far more for me than I have ever done for it. All as abors-poor at best-have proved like "casting bread upon the waters;" after many days I have found a abundant reward. My regret is, that I have done it ittle, and done it so poorly. No better inves can be made than to take such stock as we have the means to purchase in the cause of Anti-slavery.

And in conclusion, I am happy to assure the breth ren, that the quarterly meeting at Milford has left it mark, and that the good seed sown did not all fall of stony ground. The words of S. S. Foster were peret more benign and effectual. All is well that ends well.

Mayor Macbeth of Charleston, on the 13th alt. sued an order for all free negroes in the city to h port on the next day for thirty days' labor on the fertifications, or be impressed into service. He also gare otice to the slave-owners that each should be fit \$200 for neglecting to send his slaves to work on the fortifications. Northern Copperheads will please tale notice, and hereafter hold their peace!

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THE TOTAL ABO Abolition the only Dest. BATTI DEAR GARRISON:
"Gleey, Hallelujah!
ing on!" Governor Y

square, and declared, very is the only cause, of the rebellion and ci esa never be crushed ti Morton, of Indiana, ha phatically and earnestly ly the same words. Go Overnor elect of the a Michigan, have all plan Michigan, have all platin unmistakable terms, are more than 500,000 States, and in Wisconsin nlisted as a Home Gua League of America.] edge—so far as states. Leagues, in all these S ent-Slavery th the Rebellion.

The U. L. A. is to he

egates in Washington, l Butler is to be a deleg takes the ground that act, annihilated themse playery has ceased to e Government; that will Union, as States, they n s'are States; and that never assume their deb Northwest, in that Conof Gen. Butler in these the Detroit Advertiser Tribune, and of all the l The simple issue in the is-Shall Freedom, or other must be crucified vember, 1864, is now n the Northwest. I beli be the universal convic Do arrange to send Illinois, and to keep him He is just the man for that Parker Pillsbury co His eloquence would a the Copperheads. One stamp, in New York, States of the Northwe would settle the questi on the continent in all Yours,

OUMMINGTO

An Anti-Slavery Co mington, (Mass.) commending Sunday evening much interest, and we t to the cause of universe Charles C. Burleigh an the Convention, each loquence for the aid of in their labors for the race from the sin and all the speakers seemed slavery men and wome awaken our nation to a luty of repentance, the honefulness of the equ dom to give us, who lie our country, and of its The following resolu-

vention, in connection tions adopted at the Mi Whereas, The rebell the land are the natura ing rebellion against th the nation was guilty i the divinely ordered re

therefore, Resolved, That it is he chastisement while Resolved, That the

the present crisis is the by proclaiming liberty all the inhabitants there Resolved. That rebell a legal forfeiture of the and the powers of the S tates having been so s feited, there is in those which any loyal subject can recognize as legit

legitimate government or such as derives its as Resolved, That slave what it derives from the that having failed by fo acted it, slavery is no le and it becomes the righ Government to declare subordinate agents, ciand treat it, recognizi

eretofore held in such Resolved, That the conferred upon the Fed gal power to abolish les, as a measure no the nation's life. Resolved, That it is ment to use all its legal the side of justice and natant it becomes the

to abolish slavery ever tse that right. Resolved, therefore, Federal Government re sance of slavery as a r any part of the country proclaim or enact its Resolved, That our what it ever has been, n persevering efforts se will demand the aboli land, not merely as an God and man, and will of the system a moral

ments and their agen NELSON BROWN, S ANTI-TOBACCO JO vember number is, *picy, readable article

uccess of the worthy contents are as follow Reasons for Publi f my War on Tobac octor and his Wife from Dr. Jewett; A The Young Tobacc resolving to take the The Pulpit Divorce In Memoriam; The

REBEL BLOODING hant Union men in theld, Kentucky, and frequently brutally marailroad train off the and robbed them of the \$18,000 worth of hore

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BATTLE CREEK, October 30, 1868. gar Garason : Garas, Hallelujah ! John Brown's soul is march Governor Yates, of Illinois, has come out, are, and declared, within a few days, that "Sla gare, and declared, within a few days, that "Slater is the only care, and civil war"—that "the rebellion of the resented and the real time rebellion on never be crushed till slavery is abolished." Gov. Voton, of Indiana, has recently uttered, most em-Morton, or amount, most emthe same words. Gov. Todd, of Ohio, and Brough, by the same State, and Gov. Blair of Michigan, have all planted themselves squarely, and nmistakable terms, on the same ground. There is samistakanic terms, on the same ground. There are more than 500,000 voters in the above named are more mained suites, and in Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa, already edisted as a Home Guard in the U. L. A. [the Union] edisted as a mone of the control of the control League of America. This is not a guess, but a knowlbegue of far as statistics can give knowledge. These Logues, in all these States, plant themselves on the iment-Slavery the cause, Abolition the cure of

the U. L. A. is to have a great Convention of delestics in Washington, in December. I see that Gen.
Buter is to be a delegate from Massuchusetts. He Butter is to be a delegate from massachusetts. He akes the ground that the rebel States, by their own ages me ground themselves as States; that, in them, playery has ceased to exist, legally, under the Federal Government; that when they come back into the Thion, as States, they must come as free, and not as Union, as claim, that the Federal Government will never assume their debt, incurred to get means to denever assume dien delty, included to get include to de-Korthwest, in that Convention, will endorse the views of Gen. Butler in these matters. This is the creed of of Gent State and Tribune, of the Chicago Tribune, and of all the loyal papers of the Northwest. The simple issue in the pending presidential struggle -Shall Freedom, or Slavery, die? That one or the other must be crucified by Northern ballots, in November, 1864, is now nearly a universal conviction in the Northwest. I believe that in six months it will

be the universal conviction of the North. Do arrange to send A. T. Foss into Indiana and Illinois, and to keep him hard at work till the election. He is just the man for the place. Deeply do I regret that Parker Pillsbury cannot enter this field next year. His eloquence would arouse the loyal men, and crush the Copperheads. One hundred lecturers, of the right stamp, in New York, Pennsylvania, and the five States of the Northwest, during the coming year, would settle the question of slavery in the nation and on the continent in all coming time.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

CUMMINGTON CONVENTION.

Yours,

An Anti-Slavery Convention was held in Cummington, (Mass.) commencing Saturday, Oct. 31, and ending Sunday evening, Nov. 1. It was a meeting of much interest, and we trust will be of ultimate benefit to the cause of universal liberty. Parker Pillsbury, Charles C. Burleigh and Ezra H. Heywood addressed the Convention, each speaking with carnestness and eloquence for the aid of every lover of true freedom, in their labors for the universal emancipation of our mee from the sin and curse of slaveholding. While all the speakers seemed agreed in the course that antislavery men and women should follow in laboring to awaken our nation to a knowledge of its sin and the duty of repentance, there was enough difference in the hopefulness of the equally earnest advocates of freedem to give us, who listened to them, a graphic view of the blackest side of the cloud that now hangs over

our country, and of its silver lining.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Con vention, in connection with a portion of the resolu-

Whereas The rebellion and civil war which afflict the land are the natural consequences of that preceding rebellion against the divine government, of which the nation was guilty in upholding slavery, and so is the divinely ordered retribution for the nation's sin;

Resolved, That it is idle to hope for escape from the chastisement while the transgression is persisted

Resolved, That the true "military necessity" of the present crisis is the necessity to obey God's law, by proclaiming liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof.

Resolved, That rebellion and treason having wrought a legal forfeiture of the instruments employed therein. and the powers of the State governments of the rebel States having been so employed, and therefore so forfeited, there is in those States no local government can recognize as legitimate; and, consequently, no legitimate government there, except that of the Union, or such as derives its authority from that.

Resolved, That slavery having no legal warrant but what it derives from the local law, and the validity of that having failed by forfeiture of the power that enacted it, slavery is no longer legal in any rebel State and it becomes the right and the duty of the Federal Government to declare it illegal, and require all its subordinate agents, civil and military, so to regard and treat it, recognizing as freemen all who were heretofore held in such States as slaves.

Resolved, That the exigencies of the crisis have conferred upon the Federal Government adequate legal power to abolish slavery in the "loyal" slave ties, as a measure necessary to the preservation of

Resolved, That it is always the duty of a government to use all its legal and constitutional powers on the side of justice and humanity; and, therefore, the instant it becomes the legal right of the government to abolish slavery everywhere, it is its duty to exer-

Resolved, therefore, That we ought to hold the Pederal Government responsible for the longer continnance of slavery as a recognized legal institution in any part of the country, and to press upon it its duty to proclaim or enact its immediate abolition.

Resolved, That our work as Abolitionists is still what it ever has been, to wield the power of the truth in persevering efforts so to mould public opinion that it will demand the abolition of slavery throughout the land, not merely as an act of policy, but as a duty to God and man, and will make the longer continuance of the system a moral impossibility, whether governments and their agents do or neglect their duty.

LEVI KINGMAN, President. Nelson Brown, Secretary.

ANTI-TOBACCO JOURNAL. The October and Nomber number is, like its predecessor, filled with Hier, readable articles, well calculated to promote the foccess of the worthy cause it labors to advance. The

Reasons for Publishing this Journal; Memoranda from Dr. Jewett; A Lady's Appeal to the Smoker; The Young Tobacco-Chewer Cured; A Noble Tar ving to take the Pledge; Schools and Teachers; The Pulpit Divorced from the Temperance Cause; In Memoriam; The Army and Navy Tracts.

REBEL BLOODHOUNDS. Bloodhounds were used to ant Union men in the recent rebel raid upon Mayfield, Kentucky, and these poor, hunted loyalists were requently brutally murdered. The marauders threw rulroad train off the track, fired upon the passengers,

a Henry Ward Beecher in "Refuge of Oppression." ning, by Henry Ward Beecher.—c. K. w.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT.

A Good Man within the Veil--Dismembered, but not Dead-Incisible, but not Absent.

BATTLE CREEK, (Michigan,) Oct. 28, 1863.

DEAR GARRISON: I have just returned from a scene that has awakened following petition:-I have just returned from a scene that has awakened in me many deep and earnest thoughts and feelings. I reached here from Chicago yesterday. I have been here often the past eighteen years, and have ever made my home with Joseph and Phebe Merritt. I started from the station to go to that home of love and humanity—"where God delights to dwell"—hut before I reached the house, I learned that Joseph Merritt had entered "within the veil." This he did, last Saturday, Oct. 24th. He was 71 years old. I cannot say his work is done—I do not believe it is. He has much and never surpassed—his life being judged by his op-portunities. But his work in the exterior, corporeal

To accomplish the Herculean task contemplated portunities. But his work in the exterior, corporeal life is all done, and well done. Joseph Merritt was a good man. He was great in goodness. So loving, so in every city, town, and village. Time is pressinggentle, so tender, so kind, patient and forgiving to the object is godlike—the opportunity to give the all; so true and so devoted to God, as made known in the depths of his own soul; so unostentatious in improved. his goodness, and so self-sacrificing! His spirit surrounds and fills his home. His wife, not merely his widow, and his children, feel that he is not dead, but To MR. JOHN J. DOLAND: lives; they feel, not that he is departed and gone, but love and gentleness. With him it is and ever has

love and reverence in all your life's great and victorifor the "nigger"—collect a crowd about you at the ous conflict with slavery, and all that has sustained it.

No man has labored more earnestly in the Anti-Slaabuse and slander Mr. Sumner, Mr. Wilson, very cause than Joseph; and though "within the President Lincoln, and every other public man who veil," he still labors for the redemption of the slave, earnestly and honestly; and his sympathies are no less active than they ever have been. You have seen stituents, you would repeat the stale joke, and use him in his family and in your own, and never have the lowest slang of party, to still farther prejudice the you given your esteem and hospitality to a truer and Irish against a down-trodden and enslaved race, by more earnest friend, nor to a more upright and truly noble man—his goodness and integrity being his only "Set the niggers free, and they will come North, patent of nobility, direct from God. For many years and get all the work from you. Do you want to work the Liberator has been his text-book, bringing its weekly sustenance to nourish his soul in all that is true, just, humane and earnest. He heard the death-knell of slavery before he left the body. He saw in the reof slavery before he left the body. He saw in the rebellion an Act of Emancipation to four millions of be his skull ever so thick—is there one elector who bellion an Act of Emancipation to four minions of slaves, and in the Proclamation a pledge of the "civil and military power of the republic" to secure and maintain their freedom. Few men were endowed with ing and wickedly oppressed race? Did you suppose so clear an intuitional knowedge of the true, the great, that you should have to slander and abuse every offiand the noble, and with so keen a perception of moral beauty, as he was. His power to see and feel the moral holders' rebellion—accuse Gen. B. F. Butler and Maj. conditions of all who came near him was truly great. B. F. Watson of volunteering in the war from sordid But he was confiding as a child, and it pained him to motives, to get office and steal what they could get distrust any one.

Friends—was trained to their modes of thinking and worship, and had been for many years a faithful and earnest minister among them. Yet Progression has long been his life's motto and law, and he was not Church," to which you belong? Did your former masonly true to his present light, but ever had his mind ter who owns the church instill pro-slavery sentiments open to receive new light, from whatever source it mice your mind? Was it a part of the contract when might come. His soul had long been freed from the trammels of external authority, and true only to internable spirit that drove the lamented Foster from his nal conviction. His own soul was the manger in which pulpit and from our city, because he prayed from the his Savior was born; and he felt that no thing or be- fulness of his heart for poor bleeding Kansas? ing, outside of himself, could ever be of use to him You may have learnt your pro-slavery slang and Valcarried within him. He hoped for no heaven except shire; you did not learn it when a child. No, no! the heaven which he himself carried and deserved. I know the interior life of Joseph Merritt, and his enough to ask yourself the following questions: others' good.

ot know that he is dead, but I do know that Joseph can pray which any loyal subject of the Federal Government just as good a man as he was before entering there." God—with the world—with your own heart—and it Why should we think or speak of him as dead, when will make but little difference whether you are ever we believe he lives? Why think or speak of him as again a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. absent, when we know he is present? Why think or say he was a good man, when we know he is now a good man? Why think or say he was an abolitionist, the friend of the friendless and oppressed, when he is now a living, earnest, active abolitionist and friend of To the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slave freedom? Joseph Merritt would rather have his family and friends think and speak of him as living and present, than as dead and absent. Who would not? to put into the lecturing field as many Agents as the May those who love me think and speak of me-after funds of the Society will warrant. We feel that es-I have entered within the veil-as living and present, pecially now is the time to proclaim to this nation the and never as dead and absent. It would add greatly duty of the immediate and unconditional emancipation to my heaven to know that my friends-after I enter of all who are in bondage, as its only hope of continwithin the veil-think and speak of me as living and ued existence. We also believe that, from your standpresent, and still one of their number, while they are battling for a truer and nobler life for themselves and 1835, your testimony will be heard, and the influence others while in the body.

The body of Joseph Merritt was taken to the meetliarly adapted to the occasion and the man. Thence it was taken to the cemetery, and laid in its appropriate place. "Trust in God and in me"-a sentiment uttered by Jesus-was the basis of the discourse Joseph Merritt believed and lived out the idea that to love man is to love God, that faith in humanity is faith in God, and that what he did to man he did to God. He only gives his heart to God who gives it to man. I have seen many dead human bodies; but, as I looked on the lifeless form of Joseph Merritt, lying in its usual clothing on a lounge, his face so serene, so sweet and peaceful in expression, I felt like ex claiming, in the language of another-"O Death!

ry?" "I could not make him dead."
HENRY C. WRIGHT. H. C. W's tribute to the memory and character of Joseph Merritt we cordially approve.]-Ed.

FRATERNITY LECTURE. The third lecture of th Fraternity course, originally assigned to Gen. Butler, was delivered by Theodore D. Weld. His subject was "The Higher Law," and it was treated with his usual keenness of analysis and elaborateness of illustration. Want of space this week prevents any of my War on Tobacco; A Dream; A Word from the Doctor and his Wife; Startling Calculations; A Voice turer used slavery as an illustration of the retributive action of the higher law. Human nature, he said, is a magazine of self-retributive weapons. The wrench by which a man distorts his fellow dislocates himself. Curses curse the curser before they reach the victim. Slavery, the sum of all villanies, brings war in its train. It brings war upon us, its accomplices, but wreaks its worst vengeance upon the

him first-him constantly. The Declaration of Independence and the Preamand robbed them of their valuables. They carried off conspicuous manifestations of the Higher Law. These, however, were but the heralds of the perfect day; For the climax of "Satanic" impudence and universal emancipation is perfected. and that day will be ushered in when complete and

ONE MILLION SIGNATURES! CIRCULATE THE PETITION!

The Loyal Women of the Republic, through their National Association, resolved in May last to attempt to procure a MILLION signatures of loyal women to the

to do yet to save this country from slavery, war, in. this petition-a petition which goes to the very root of temperance, wrong and outrage—and he will do it. To this end he has labored long with a devotion, an earnestness, boldness and consistency, rarely equalled, of the President's 1st of January Proclamation in such

A FRIENDLY LETTER OF INOUIRY.

When you left your legitimate business to becom that he is still in their midst, to bless them with his a politician, did you count the cost? Did you, for been a living truth, that the soul is fed and made rich being truth, that the soul is fed and made rich crifice you must make to become, at this time in our by giving itself out in love and sympathy—while country's history, a democratic politician? Had you not starce our souls by keeping them to ourselves. And you, dear Garrison, have been an object of that you would have to call this rebellion a war

istrust any one.

Joseph Merritt was born a member of the Society of for what? Why, to be elected a member of the Mas-

until born within him. He worshipped God as re- landigham Democracy in the church of which you are vealed in his own soul, and felt that ro power could a member; from the man on whom you were depenhelp him to a truer and nobler life till it became a dent for your bread; but you never learnt it from the part of himself. He expected to find what he carried, meek and lowly Jesus. You cannot read it in the wherever he went, and felt that he had no reason to expect any more. He never expected to find any learnt it not from the lips of your pious mother; it other God or heaven than the God and heaven he did not float in the free air of your native New Hamp And now, Sir, will you not pause in your career long spirit-presence inspires me to say these things of him. "Am I for the right? Am I doing all that I can for Joseph Merritt had a beautiful soul; beautiful in simplicity, in tenderness, and in goodness, and hence in good? Does God look down upon my political and so-cial life, and say, 'Well done, good and faithful servant!" Hereafter, I pray you, "take the right"-Said one to me, "Joseph Merritt was a good man." act honestly to your God, and to man, and to yourself. "Was a good man?" I answered. "Why not say he is a good man?" (Why, he is dead," said the of freedom, everywhere, do not lend your influence other, "did you not know it?" "No," I said, "I do any longer to the side of oppression. And then you the bondman; you can ask God to b Merritt—the man, the husband, the father, the abolitionist, and 'the friend of publicans and sinners'— of man before your eyes; when you retire to your lives, and that he is now, though 'within the weil,' couch, you can sleep. You will be at peace with your

ANOTHER GENEROUS RESPONSE.

LAWRENCE.

ry Society :-

DEAR FRIENDS,-We are glad to learn that you are you exert will be much more effective than any other organization. Therefore, we cheerfully pledge to you ing-house, where J. M. Peebles gave an address pecu- ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS per month, for at least five months. Enclosed, you will please find a check for one hundred dollars for November.

Yours, for the oppressed, E. D. & ANNA T. DRAPER. Hopedale, Nov. 7, 1863.

This is characteristic of our esteemed friends, who, for many years, have shown a generous and unfaltering interest in the Anti-Slavery cause.]—Ed.

"We had a large meeting on Saturday evening two miles out of town, at another village. Our friend where is thy sting? O Grave! where is thy victo- the coachman, (Jeff. Davis's) did finely, and seemed to give entire satisfaction.

On Monday, we go to Barrington Town-house; on Tuesday, to Strafford, Wednesday, to Great Falls, Thursday, to Milton, and Friday, to Farmington. Yesterday we had a large gathering in a school

house, three miles from Rochester,-a fine, intelligent audience. Last night we had a perfect jam, every sitting and standing-place occupied.

'The conchman' drives beautifully; having at three

different places appeared to great advantage, quite throwing me into the shade." GEN. BUTLER IN COMMAND. Gen. Butler has

een assigned to the command of the 18th army corps Department of Virginia and North Carolina, in place of Gen. Foster, who is ordered to report to the Adjutant-General. Circumstances indicate that Gen. For ter will have command of the defences of Washing

Secretary Seward authorizes the gratifying nnouncement that the French Government, upon the remonstrance of Minister Dayton, has promptly and most honorably arrested the six iron-clads rams which were building at Nantes and Bordeaux.

No less than five attempts at negro insurrecon have been made in Georgia since the month of July last. As a terror to the slaves, some were shot, elism, see the article of the New York Herald

The next lecture is to be given next Tuesday evelothers hung, and seven or eight were burned, one of the letter being a pregnant female?

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Hon. William H. Seward, Secretary of State, made a speech in Corning Hall, Auburn, on Monday evening, the 2d inst., to a crowded audience, on matters of public import. In its course he elaborately argued that there could be no satisfactory peace arrived at between the North and South which was not preceded by submission on the part of the rebels. He also made some very truthful but severe reflections on the conduct of disloyal citizens, in abandoning, natural and moral instincts, and sympathizing with men who had the destruction of their country, its institutions and liberty, as a reigning motive in their rebellion. Of such disloyal men and their perverted ideas, he said:

"They are afraid of the loss of individual liberty

"They are afraid of the loss of individual liberty and of State Rights, and they therefore saw continually on the string of arbitrary arrests and suspension of the habeas corpus. They do not see that the country is in a condition of civil war—exposed to foreign invasion; that arrests are a weapon of war which must be wielded by the military power of the State, and not by its courts and constables. The dangers they fear are future—they overlook the present danger which, if it prevails, will leave the country no future. They mourn the public peace lost, so piteously, that they have no heart to restore it in the only way it can be restored, by contest with the enemies in arms who have destroyed it. They sigh for peace in the future, and thus invite the insurgent to invade our own homes and firesides. They are troubled to know the terms upon which you will give peace to the insurgents. The answer is a simple one: There can be no peace to the insurgents in arms, until they have submitted and accept Abraham Lincoln as the President of the United States; then, and not before, will be the time to speak of the terms of peace."

Concerning the consequence of rebel submission, and the first of the surgests and the submission, and the first of the surgest of the submission, and the first of the surgest of the submission, and the first of the surgest of the submission, and the first of the surgest of the submission, and the first of the surgest of the submission, and the first of the surgest of the submission, and the first of the surgest of the surgest of the submission, and the first of the surgest of the surg "They are afraid of the loss of individual liberty

Concerning the consequence of rebel submission and the future of slavery, Mr. Seward said:—

"The abettors of the rebellion are troubled for fear we shall not leave to the rebels, when they have submitted, enough of slavery and slaves. They want to know what we propose about that. My answer is that, if they had submitted to Abraham Lincoln, at the beginning, they would have retained the whole. They have lost by resistance, on an average, ten thousing slaves a month. Each month of prolonged resistance increases the loss, and they are verging upon the time when submission, coming too late, will leave neither slavery nor slaves in the land. This question of slavery is their business, not mine. So long as they propose no surrender, they are entitled to ask no terms. What has happened to slavery thus far has been the legitimate fruits of their own crimes; but it was fruit ordained, not by man, but of God. Without seeking to divine His ways, I think that the future will be like unto the past. The insurrection will perish under military power, necessarily, and therefore lawfully exercised, and slavery will perish under military power, necessarily, and therefore lawfully exercised, and slavery will perish unto the past. The insurrection will perish under military power, necessarily, and therefore lawfully exercised, and slavery will perish unto the past. The insurrection will perish under military power, necessarily, and therefore lawfully exercised, and slavery will perish with it. Neverthe less, I am willing that the prodigal son shall return. The doors, so far as I am concerned, shall always be open to him. The longer he is content to feed upon husks, the sooner he will hunger. The longer he is sistance increases the loss, and they are verging upon the time when submission, coming too late, will leave neither slavery nor slavery in the larve verging upon the time when submission, coming too late, will leave neither slavery nor slavery in the larve with the propose no sorrender, they are entitled to ask no terms. What has happened to slavery thus far has been the legitimate fruits of their own crimes; but it was fruit ordained, not by man, but of God. Without seeking to divine His ways, I think that the future will be like unto the past. The insurrection will periah under military power, necessarily, and therefore lawfully exercised, and slavery will periah with it. Nevertheless, I am willing that the prodigal son shall return. The doors, so far as I am concerned, shall always be openate, the sooner to will hunger. The foreign on the state of the law of the content in his dalliance with the harlot of releilion, the greater will be his ultimate disgust, the deeper will be his repentance, and the more lasting his reformation. I shall send no invitations after him and yet, speaking not for myself, but for you'and the whole American people, I express the conviction than either man nor angel can prevent the fatted calf being slain for his welcome, when he does come back, saying penitently, 'Brothers, I have offended, and I desire reconciliation.''

REBEL VIEWS OF THE LATE NORTHERN
No ensible person in the Confederate States have a state of the sum of the confederate States have a state of the sum of

something to show but a great decrease in territory.

The more they whip the pestilent Yankees, the more they are hemmed in; and we should not be surprised if, before the end of it, they should carry their victories to such a dreadful height as to find themselves cooped up in the single State of South Carolina.

MATION.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, October 26, 1863.

To the Ladies having in charge the Northwestern Fair for the Sanitary Commission, Chicago, Illinois:

Fair, and sold for the benefit of the soldiers. The Chicago Historical Society is now making up a large fund with the design of purchasing it for the archives

Charles A. Shaw of Biddeford, Me., has telegraphed to the Commissioners of the Northwestern Fair, at Chicago, offering them \$2000 for the original draft of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

THE SHELLING OF CHARLESTON. Three or four shots were fired at St. Michael's Church spire on Wednesday last, one of which fell short; the others are said to have burst in the city. The story is not at all improbable, as Gregg is nearly six hundred yards nearer the city than the Marsh Hen, and no trouble was found in shelling the city from the latter point. Since Tuesday, no shots have been fired at the city, or is it likely that any more will be nules a certain.

Major John Lee Chapman presided, and Jerome Napoleon Bonsparte, (one of the Bonsparte-Pattersons or descendants of Louis Napoleon's uncle Jerome, was first Vice-President of the great Union Emanci pation meeting in Baltimore, recently. The follow-ing resolutions were adopted by the vast assemblage

Resolved, by the Ur conditional Union men of Bal-timore, in mass meeting assembled. That the war for the preservation of the Union ought to be prosecuted until the authority of the Government is acknowledge, ed, and its flag waves unsullied over every inch of the national forgings.

distributed by the forement is acknowledged and, and its flag waves unsullied over every inch of the stational territory.

Resolved, That we support the whole policy of the Administration for the suppression of the rebellion, and for guaranteeing a republican government in the States in rebellion after the rebellion is suppressed; and that the members of Congress from this State ought to enter and abide by the Administration caucus for Speaker, and give a cordial support to the National Administration.

Resolved, That we hail with joy the result of the election in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and we extend to the supporters of Curtin and Brough the hearty congratulations of the loyal people of Baltimore.

Resolved, That we are in favor of Emancipation in Maryland by a Constitutional Convention, and that the Convention ought to meet and conclude its labors, that the Constitution may be finally ratified, at least by the next Presidential election.

Resolved, That traitors who do not acknowledge the Government whose authority protects the ballotbox, have no right to meddle with the elections.

THE GREAT ORGAN AT MUSIC HALL. A full description of this organ would require more space than our limits will allow. We take the following extracts from the Boston Post:—

than win it back by conclusions. The same may be said of the Northern States.

The election of Pennsylvania was of no importance to the South, since the defeat of the Administration candidate would have only given us an honest and decent enemy, in place of a low awindler and valgar fanatic.

In Ohio there may be a very few residents of Southern descent and affiliation, who, in their hearts, detest the war in any aspect, whether "for the Constitution and the Union," or for and with the negro; but in Pennsylvania scarcely a man, woman or child can be found who does not glory in every atroctivy committed by the Abolitionist leaders. The Democratic party in that State was never proof against bribery, for it never had the shadow of principle.

Some little curiosity is felt in regard to the future of Mr. Vallandigham. What will be do? where will he go? Will he remain in Canada, practice law, and bide his chances for the candidate two years hence; We think it not impossible. His leisure moments, during this interval, may be usefully employed in speculating upon his chances in the event of the failure or success of the South, and in determining the rue position of every defender of State rights in this quarrel. Every sound mind perceives that the sincere advocate of constitutional liberty is out of place elsewhere than in the Southern army. But Mr. Vallandigham dreans about a restored, glorious, all-powerful, free and happy Union. He will be fally awakened before he becomes Governor of Ohio.

The Richmond Examiner is bothering its brains over the singular phenomena of this war. "We are always beating the Yankees," it says, "always taking their cannon, killing and capturing their men, and ooming off the most feeded without a restored the proportion of the proportion of the most decided victors, and yet we never regain any territory." It must be confessed that this result is strange. That the rebel battles should always be the gain of a loss, like the jump qfa toad out of his hole, one fout upwards and two feet back ward

A CARD .- The undersigned, in behalf of the Directors, would thank the noble and generous patrons of the John Quincy Adams National Farm Home for Invalid Soldiers, for past favors. No one any longer asks if this THE ORIGINAL EMANCIPATION PROCLA- Home is needed. It is the only Farm Home in the United States. Every merchant says it is just what is needed to periment—it is a success. It is already in operation, feed-ing and employing all who go there. There are about 400 acres of land; and if those who feel interested in this movement will call at 19 Charlestown Street, upon Samuel Poor, Jr., Vice President, they will get full particulars.

We beg ladies and gentlemen to help us prepare to make According to the request made in your behalf, the original draft of the Emancipation Proclamation is herewith enclosed. The formal words at the top, and the conclusion, except the signature, you perceive, are not in my handwriting. They were written at the State Department, by whom I know not. The printed part was cut from a copy of the preliminary Proclamation, and pasted on, merely to save writing.

I had some desire to retain the paper, but if it shall contribute to the relief or comfort of the soldiers, that will be better.

Your obedient servant,

A. LINCOLN.

The Descleration will be a cabilitied during the those noble and brave men comfortable for the coming win-ter. Lieut. GEO. W. CALEFF is constantly laboring for them.

ing out her life-blood in prayer, as she did, for only-sons in The Proclamation will be on exhibition during the air, and sold for the benefit of the soldiers. The are whose cheeks have paled as they went out to meet returning regiments, welcomed by cheering thousands, and who were answered, "He died upon the field," or, "He died a prisoner." Let those of us who remain at home do

Sergeant Nicholas Lawless, minus a leg and some of his fingers shot off, is the gentlemanly Superintendent. It is stated that an agent of the British Museum offers £2500 for the manuscript copy of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The Farm is in Weston, three miles from Auburndale. John Meade, Jr., at the latter place, will direct all visitient's Emancipation Proclamation. fors to the Home.

SAMUEL POOR, JR., Vice President,

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE COLORED REGIMENTS. Since Tuesday, no shots have been fired at the city, nor is it likely that any more will be, unless a certain contingency should arise not at present imminent.

During the bombardment of Sumer, the rebel flag was twice shot away, and again hoisted. That ragged ensign must have fallen to the ramparts at least six times since General Gilmore's batteries first opened. The terreplein of the fort may now be seen over the ruins of the southeast face, and our gans will soon have full sweep overit and against the rear of the face looking towards the city.

The Morris Island correspondent of the Tribune, writing on the 3rd inst, states that Block Island is cocupied by our troops. It is nearer to Charleston than any other point held by us, with the exception of the extreme north end of Morris Island. The Committee appointed to procure funds for the 54th and 55th regiments appeal to their friends for further aid.

BIBLICAL QUARTERLY of Religious and Moral Science, and the Reconstruction of Biblical Theories according to the principles of all Science. No. I. Daniel with its Apocryphal additions, newly arranged and trans-lated, with a critical introduction, in which its age, authorship, character and interpretation are considered, and the principal questions concerning the book attempted to be finally resolved. By LEICESTER A. SAWYER.

This Quarterly will endeavor to apply the principles of all science to the sciences of religion and morality, then of all history to macred history, and then of all interpretation to Biblical interpretation. The second or third number will commence the critical examination of the New Testament.

Terms, \$2 a year ; single numbers, 60 cents. The first number is in the press, and will appear shortly. Orders and subscriptions are respectfully solicited through all the United States and Canada, and may be addressed to Rev. L. A. SAWYER, Boston.

SPECIAL NOTICE.-Those who wast an easy, easant and profitable business should send for

"FIFTY METHODS OF MAKING MONEY"; book containing over fifty valuable secrets. Sent, post sid, to any address on the receipt of 25 cents.

Address, F. A. FOSTER, Troy, N. Y. Nov. 13.—3t ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE.—Three complete ts of the (London) ANTI-SLAVERY ADVOCATE are for sale; application to be made to Samuel May, Jr., 221 Washington Street, Boston. Price,—three dollars each.

The work covers a period of more than ten years, ending with May, 1863. ANTI-SLAVERY TRACTS .- The invaluable Tract, by Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, entitled "The Right Way the Safe Way," can be had at the *Liberator* office, whole-sale or retail. Price—\$6 per hundred; ten cents, single. The name of the writer is a sufficient guaranty of the book,

both as to style and argument. LYCEUM LECTURES .- Literary Associations and yocums, desiring lectures for the present winter, may be erved on reasonable terms with any or all in the follow-

1. Eighteen Months at Port Royal, S. C., as Superintendent of abandoned Plantations; and the solution of the question, "What shall be done with the slaves freed?"

2. War and Peace. 3. The Progress of the Mechanic Arts, and its effect on

4. The Poet and his Art.

. Shakspeare. 6. The Merchant of Venice, (a Critical Reading.)

7. Hamlet, 8. Macbeth,

9. Milton.

11. Coloridge 12. Wordsworth. Testimonials of a high order, from eminent gentlemen ancoted with Lycenus in the West, where has been the

REV. ALEXANDER CLARK, Editor Clark's hool Visitor, would make a few additional engagements to lecture the coming winter. His themes are popular and practical. He may be addressed at the Visitor Office, 1308 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

ecturer's field hitherto, may be seen by any who desire it.

Address Prof. J. C. ZACHOS, Boston, Mass.

MEETINGS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE .- A. T. Foss and Wm. A. Jackson (Jeff. Davis's coachman) will attend meetings in Portsmouth, on Sunday next, 15th inst., in Newmarket, on Tuesday evening, 17th, South Newarket, Wednesday, 18th, and in Exeter, on Thursday,

It is hoped and expected that most of the principal towns in Eastern New Hampshire will be visited in the course of a few weeks, and that all the friends of Universal Emancipation will cheerfully co-operate to make the meetings as effective as possible. Of the importance of entire Emancipation, as the way out of the war, and fer the security of a permanent peace and a harmonious and lasting Union, there can be but one reasonable opinion.

A GENERAL RMANCIPATION ACT -AARON M. POWELL and WENDELL P. GARRISON will address meetings in the following places in the State of New York :-

Friday Nov. 13. Middle Granville. Saturday Sunday Saratoga Springs, Monday

E. H. HEYWOOD will speak in Florence, Nov. 15

HOPEDALE .- PARKER PILLSBURY will give a lecture in the new church at Hopedale, on Sunday even next. Subject-The Mysteries and Meanings of the War

Sergeant Edwin A. Whitcoms, of the 105th Ohio Regi-nent, and only son of Dr. James B. Whitcoms, of Brooklyn, Ct., was slain in the late sanguinary battle at Chickanauga. His age was 25 years.

Thus has another sacrifice been laid on Freedom's sacred altar; and from the depths of bleeding, agonized hearts, the bereaved can say, "The altar sanctifies the gift," and This young soldier fell, with the aspiration for "LIBER-

TY TO ALL" fresh upon his lips, as earnestly breathed forth in his last letter to his sorrowing parents. Slowly, but surely, is the God of justice and peace answering that yearning cry, which is now going out from millions of hu-Let us, then, work on-wait on-and, if need be, sacri-

fice on-until "LIBERTY TO ALL" shall resound from every hill-top and through every valley, and " none shall molestor make afraid."

DIED-In this city, on Sunday last, AARON F. P. GRA-HAN, grandson of AARON F. and ELIZA PHILLIP'S, of California, aged 7 years and 6 months.

BOOKS FOR THE TIMES.

I. SPEECHES, LECTURES AND LETTERS. By WENDELL PHILLIPS. Library edition, \$2.25; Trade edition, \$1.50; People's edition, \$1. II. HOSPITAL SKETCHES. By Miss L. M. Alcott.

III. TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE: a Biography and Autobiography. \$1.25. IV. REDPATH'S LIFE OF CAPT. JOHN BROWN.

V. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S GREAT SPENCH VI. THE BLACK MAN. By William Wells Brown.

Circulars containing criticisms of these publications sent to any address, free.

Any of these Books will be sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of price.

R. F. WALLCUT,
Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington St., Boston.

GAS FIXTURES. THE undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that (owing to ill health) he has been obliged to leave his situation at Mesers. H. B. Shanwood & Co's, now Mesers. Shreve, Stanwood & Co's, where he has been employed for the last fourteen years, and is now prepared to do all manner of

JOBBING ON GAS FIXTURES

In the most eareful manner. New Fixtures furnished and put up, old Fixtures and Glass Drope cleaned, leaks stopped, Gas Fixtures done over, and Gas Ghasses of all kinds furnished at short notice. Also, Gas Burners of all the approved kinds.

Particular attention given to Lighting up for Parties. Shop under the Mariboro' Hotel. Orders may be left at Mesers. Hall & Stowell's Prevision Store, 132 Charles street, Boston.

Refers to Shreve, Stanwood & Co.
Oct. 30—1y

BRAID PATTERNS

STAMPED AT NO. 20 WINTER STREET,

AT FIVE CENTS PER TARD.

Delivered by Miss Charlotte Cushman at the Dedication of the Great Organ in Music Hall, Boston, on Monday Evening, Nov. 2d, 1863. Written by • Lady.

Now awaking, praiseful breaking, It shall bear the heart of a nation, Rising in vast convocation, Full of honor, full of song, Upward to the Source of Praise, where harmonies belong

It rises from our city by the fragrant sea, Where, young, laborious, brave, and free, She stands in her prosperity. Our fathers clutched the wild shore stark and cold, Saying, This strand shall be our home, And let no despot hither come; Strong of purpose, strong of bone, We will govern it alone. Yet Mercy's height our fathers could not gain, Nor perfect Justice did their hearts contain ; They sinned their sins; the tale is not untold. And bitterness of arrogance And wily hate and ignorance Heaped their poisoned agony Upon the young-browed co But still the people grew and strengthened as Time rolled And rifted stone assumed new grace. While up and down the children sung, Bringing their sunshine to the place. After long years, their children's children grew, And wandered into foreign lands. And other nations knew
And saw them bound in cold, despotic bands. At last, in thankfulness, they said, We will choose from out our own Those who early loved and reverent laid Their listening ear to the harmonic shell; Let them seek in many an antique town Art's divinest melodies. Voiceless, shall we as the dead See the morning spread Over us her rich surprise? See the evening's golden tale Written on each floating sail, And no people's song arise Tuneful for our home, our earthly Paradise? We have sinned, and need a psalm for sadness ; We have joyed, and should find voice for gladness; We will build an organ vast, It shall sound a noble blast.

And wear a stately form ; It shall tell of mountain streams, Until we hear their quickly-flowing dreams, Ringing to music for our waking hours ; It shall rehearse the tale of pine-strewed woods, Until their pensive moods Shall haunt the common street with their weird powers ; They who dwell in inland homes May learn the murmur of the sea Through its tumultuous tone, Surging, as when the north-wind comes, After a storm, while yet the fierce waves mean And drives the herded clouds across the crystal lea. Nature in every form that soothes our pai Shall come to us again, As when in childhood's hours of rest We lay upon her breast; The organ then shall lead the quivering soul

At length the people sought and found A builder foremost in his art, Who held his work dear unto his heart, The child of his old age. Tender as a monk of old Who paints his last stroke on th' enamelled page, So wrought he on this organ for the Free. At last the long laborious hours were told, Ended their ecstacies and fears, Struck by the master's hand, there leaped a sound From these fresh wells of secret melody.

Onward to worlds where unheard anthems roll

Bring the wood of choicest grain, Dyed with hues of richest stain, Cried the builder old : And choose a worthy architect, Whose eye can skilfully select The subtlest curve in leaf and branch and wave : Let his obedient hand engrave Whatever form his busy thought shall name, Worthy to bind these silver spires within their scalp

Art-brothers then in answering concord came. Vith fancy glowing in the flar

And flashing upward to their high intent. Where Beauty's hand her influence lent, Until hard lines by him were blent, And fluted columns lightly sent To greet the upper air, ened with the forest's leafy hair. Lost on the convolutions of his work, We seem to hear the stir of summer wind, Or rustling birds who lurk In hidden nests we seek, but never find. Another, of athletic mind, Brought two strong sons of Atlas, doomed to stand Forever holding up, with strained hand, The world of varied pipes and carvings rare; Caryatids, gloomy-browed, By his power were allowed Again to leave the silent halls of Greece. And listen in their toil to Music's voice of peace And many were the figures from his soul Which fled to form, and answered his control; Chief of them all, the master soul of song Follows with jealous love the keys along. See divine Cecilia sit : She has found our far dominion On her wide, meledious pinions : From her wrapt lyre it seems she drops Sweet wandering notes to guide the swelling stops While circle into circle breaking, Wider circles still awaking, Every sphere can swinging hear The ripples of our atmosphere, The growing circles of our prayer; Circling beyond all time, all place And breaking with its finite grace Upon dim shores of God's illimitable space

While thus with strenuous eagerness they wrought, Thither the black-winged echoes sailing brought A heavy noise that quelled each rising thought : A wailing as of "War." Now near and now afar, Darkened the star-sown firmament of Peace, Wherever men should look to find release : Black was the sky, and blacker still it grew, While Faith alone the unread future knew Still the work was bravely sped, Though in faint souls Hope was dead, Or distant as a murmur from the midnight summer sea Onward surely went the labor, While the sharpened clash of sabre Rehoed in the workmen's ear, Listening yet for Victory.

A voice for weeping, And a bell for tolling, Wakeful dreams in place of sleeping,-Shall we tell no other story Of our country's hard-won glory? The organ shall its noble triumphs spread. Hasten, builders young and builders heary, Let its first notes tell the eloquent story fresh desires like autumn lustre shed.

The willing tribute of our faith and glory

Now the offering stands completed,

Be its joyful advent greeted

of the slave. Had Frink run away, it could scarcely have been a greater offence. The reflections that the neident at the river forced on his attention were any thing but agreeable. The veil that covered the hide-ousness of slavery had suddenly been lifted, and he

Lift ye up each mourning head !

From this earth-bound portal

sound the heroic dead !

And if the notes must tell of Beauty fied

road as the land its rays are known :

Rejoiced to know their innocent course was run,

Since with their death the enslaved tasks were done

Ye, and such as ye, we hold our pledge of Victory !

Too generous to wait till set of sun.

They saw the bitter strife begun,

We hear the wide-resounding cry,

Sways, like the wind-swept grain,

And Freedom walks beside her stately car."

Fresh from that star where Genius has its home,

To human joy or pain,

And yet no passions trample to their base control

His hand shall vibrate the responsive strings,

Now, at his touch, unveiled are hidden things.

Now falls oppression, now decay false kings, Through all the tones the voice of Freedom rings

The choral chant, one song of Praise, A NATION'S VICTORY

The Tiberator.

PLANTATION PICTURES

BY MRS. EMILY C. PEARSON,

Author of " Cousin Frank's Household."

CHAPTER VI.

THE ARRIVAL.

"They 've come at last!" said Miss Forsythe, ris

ing, and systematically placing her embroidery on the

parlor, and taking off her pretty little gold thimble

wrought so life-like with her magic fingers. Then

Nelson at once introduced as his ward Lelia.

representations were not overdrawn.

hatan was in about the right latitude

not only pardonable, but commendable."

"Perhaps so," rejoined the governess.

me a moment, and I will see if breakfast is ready,'

and hastened to the dining-room in search of Frink

Going to his room, she found him the picture of

chagrin and despondency, sitting on the floor, his

"Come, Frink," said the governess, "we must give

head wrapped in a towel, and resting on his knees.

hands in mute astonishment. Then exclaimed,-

mournfully. "De har can't be put on agin!"

'No, Frink, it cannot; but what has happened ?"

"I loss it in de river, missus!" replied Frink;

Well, Frink, as you say," rejoined the lady, "i

often worn, and are becoming. Let me see, where is

"Here 'tis, here 'tis!" said Frink, more cheer-

It suits your complexion and eyes, as no other would.

"I reckon I did, missus. I was dat foolish; bu

how was I to know better, when we poor slave peo-

folks are so much above us! I's been studyin' abou

sythe, evasively, "breakfast is being brought in,"-

Well, well, business now!" replied Miss For-

"Cooks William and Patsey have done wonders

this morning," said Mr. Nelson. "They shall be re

As for Frink, his master deigned him not a word,-

not even an order; towards him his manner was ai-

It was no farce to Mr. Nelson, seeing the looks of

You made a great mistake in cutting it off."

gence, such as she had not seen before.

it since I come home."

membered for this."

" It was a mistake, missus!" said the servant, "

not?" said Mr. Nelson, pleasantly.

line. I would n't, indeed !"

kind, graceful lady.

north, decidedly.'

mistake !"

help you."

-disgrace myself!"

your scarlet scarf?"

dis trouble."

again.

fully, taking it from the hat-box.

site shape, and placed it on his head.

vorable, and Lelia and Miss Forsythe kissed cordially

through Mr. Nelson's letters, and the governess had

"I cannot help loving her," thought Miss Forsythe,

"Bless me! what a long road 'tis from Boston!

"Just right," replied Mr. Nelson, "There's no

heart of the rose she had

Ere yet our tears are dry,

The coming roll of victory,

Let the musician come,

Whose sympathetic soul

To human joy or pain,

Rising on supernal wings

Of Music's wondrous mystery

To the gate immortal, felt no more kindly towards the innocent disturber of his peace, for being obliged to ponder the fact, and its Thence, on radiant wing, their resonant might shall brin Fairer Beauty born of Duty, intions, that the lowly, degraded, fawning depend-Beauty fled, but never dead, The mortal and immortal wed. ent, that waited on him day by day, was his prother. As for Frink, volatile, and vain as slavery O, sweet joys vanished ! had developed him, a new light was dawning on his O, life-hopes hung on broken thread ! mind,—a consciousness of manhood and of his wrongs was aiready awaking, and as he stood nervously in his Hearken to-day, And hear a people say, alippers, behind his master's chair, or mechanically flitted to and fro like a shadow, passing the coffee, his " Not for their homes alone Our martyrs' light hath shown,

soul was kindling to a flame. "How is Amelia getting along?" asked Mr. Nelson, after a pause. "She is not quite as much interested as I could

wish," replied Miss Forsythe.

"But why does she not come in to welcome us ?" "She went to ride," rejoined Miss Forsythe, "think-

ing she would be back before you arrived. "Ah, here she comes!" exclaimed Mr. Nelson, cheerfully, looking from a side window which commanded a view of the court; "she manages her pony well, too. We must have you ride, these fine me ings, Miss Lelia," he added: "what do you say to

"I enjoy riding very much, and I am greatly obliged to you," she replied. "If you are good, I shall sometimes take you to ride

with me," said he, playfully. Lelia, of course, had to say that she would try to be

Miss Forsythe was famous for equestrianship, and many a happy hour had she ridden by Mr. Nelson's side, and she now promised herself much additional

pleasure, with Lelia in company.

Mr. Nelson added, "Miss Forsythe and I have scoured the country for miles around-it is my custom to introduce our lady visitors to everything of interest in our vicinity. I find my amusement in amus ing others." Lelia smiled her thanks, and Miss For sythe giving the signal for leaving the table, they entered the parlor just as Amelia came in, flushed with

her morning exercise. "How d'ye do? Amelia, how are you?" exclaimed Mr. Nelson, kissing her. 'O, uncle, I am glad to see you!" returned Ame

work-stand near which she had been sitting in the "Miss Lelia, Miss Amelia," and the young ladie

expressed themselves very happy to meet. "Bless me!" cried the uncle, "Amelia, how shor

opening the door, she passed lightly through, and you've grown! Miss Forsythe, what shall be done to greeted Mr. Nelson as he was handing Lelia up the help her awkward figure ? She is positively dumpy, and her shoulders are as round as a hoop! "Please don't," pleaded Amelia, "don't call in

Mr. Nelson's inquiries after the health of the gov erness were not simply conventional, but hearty and Miss Forsythe to help trouble me. I'm half killed alsincere, for his respect for her was unbounded. But ready with calisthenics, and walking with a book on she was not as self-possessed as usual, and nervously my head." blushed as she responded; then looked inquiringly at

'Hut, tut," said her uncle, " now is the time for you to help your figure. You would really be very the young lady who accompanied him, whom Mr. pretty if you would carry your head as Lelia does, The quick scrutiny of the two seemed mutually fa "I've tried my best," replied Amelia, pouting, Miss Forsythe had heard good accounts of the ward

and it's just no use.' Nonsense, puss," rejoined her uncle, " you can b been highly commended to Lelia as a lady of the best culture and heart-qualities, and the orphan stranger will tell you if you lived in England, your stooping

felt inexpressible relief in finding that her guardian's shoulders would exclude you from good society. You could not mingle in aristocratic circles. "I'm thankful I do not live in England, then," re and so thought Lelia as she was ushered in by the

torted Amelia. "It might be better for you to live there," was the

reply; "you would see the necessity of exerting yoursaid Mr. Nelson, as he seated himself. "They ought self. Let's see, Miss Forsythe, it's Almack's, Lon. to have built the city nearer Powhatan. Too far don, a fashionable place of resort, where no person are admitted, unless they are perfect in figure ? The governess smiled, and said she thought Pow-"Frink would pass, then," said Amelia, "he's

straight as an arrow. "You know what I mean, Amelia," returned her place like home, and I've had a touch of home-sick-ness ever since I've been away. I would n't live North for all the property north of Mason and Dixon's cles, ofttimes, if faulty in figure. The English lay great stress on this,-I think justly."

"You're a genuine Virginian," replied Miss For-"Ah, well," replied Amelia, persistently, "that sythe, "and I think a love for one's own country is may do very well for the English, but we Americans lay stress on color instead of figure. One's standing "And that's why you love old England so, is it depends on complexion in this country."

"You talk nonsense, Amelia," rejoined Mr. Nelson with an injured air; "the point is, that an erect figure suddenly recollecting herself, she added, "Excuse influences the character. One who stands erect, other things being equal, is more upright in conduct, more courageous and efficient. Is it not so, Miss For-He was not there. She rang, but he did not come.

"I regard it so," she replied.

"I never have any peace of my life!" exclaimed Amelia, the tears starting; "it's improve here, and improve there, nothing but improve!"

Mr. Nelson some breakfast as soon as possible. But "Ah, well," replied her uncle, "improvement is the what's the matter? Have you hurt your head?" and main thing, to-be-sure; and we'll give you the credit stepping up and removing the towel, she raised her of doing pretty well, considering everything. But we wish you to remember that your prospects in life, your "How did this happen? Who cut your hair so happiness and influence, depend much on your educa on; and that, as Miss Forsythe has often told you, includes the cultivation of the mind, body and heart.' Come, young ladies," continued Mr. N., "let's "A mistake! How could that be? Come, Frink, take a stroll in the garden : you can amuse yourselves I'm your friend; tell me all about it; perhaps I can while I look after the gardeners. Miss Forsythe will accompany us,"-and while a servant was despatched "It's what can't be helped now!" said Frink, for three white cape bonnets, he added, "We wish you to be quite happy here, Miss Lelia."

'Thank you! " replied the young lady, gratefully, "You see, missus," replied Frink, still hanging his and as they passed through the lofty hall into the colhead, "I reckoned I jist give massa a surprise, as he umned vestibule, in which a multiflora rose had been was comin' home, and he likes me to be neat and gen-teel,—so I jist shave my head and wear de wig!" skillfully trained, she exclaimed, "O, how beautiful "You did!" said Miss Forsythe, "pray, where is

"Yes," said Miss Forsythe, joining her, "and see what a wreath of buds and roses! This spray, is n't it

perfectly wonderful?" "It is the most luxuriant thing I ever saw!"

and what I's to do now ? " he added ; "can't 'pear so Lelia, "I could never weary admiring it." "We must thank Miss Forsythe for this," said Mr won't do for you to make your appearance in this Nelson, "it is her pet rose, and as you are getting abplight, but I can make you a pretty turban; they are sorbed, you will excuse me," and he hastened into the garden

"And here is a dear little bird's nest!" said Miss Forsythe, gently moving aside some leaves and flowers of the multiflors, and exhibiting a robin's nest with four little eggs.

"This will make a very nice head-dress," said Miss Forsythe, as she twisted and wound it into the requi-'How pretty!" said Lelia; "how did you coax birdie to build here 1"

Very much obliged, missus," said he, bowing "Simply by keeping quiet," said Miss Forsythe with his usual grace, "you have helped me out of and leaving crumbs within his reach. I have n't allowed the birds to be fired at since I came here, and You are very welcome, Frink," said Miss Forthey are our good friends in consequence.

sythe, "and now I want you to promise me one See, here is another bird's nest, a red-bird's habi tation, almost out of my reach; and there are three thing, and that is, never to be ashamed of your hair more overhead! The birds usher in the day-dawn "How's I to help it?" asked the serving man, dewith their songs-I am awakened every morning by their sweet notes; my room is above, and I have a "By keeping in mind," said Miss Forsythe, "that window open that I may hear them." your hair is prettier for you than any other could be Robin Redbreast is a fine singer," remarked Le-

lia; "I'd like to make his acquaintance. I was not aware that he spent his summers here."

"It is seldom that he does," replied Miss Forsythe, "but by some accident he was left behind in the emi ple are down and despised like de dogs-de white gration,-possibly my arbor charmed the pair into spending the summer with us. It is always cool h even in the fervent days, the shade is so deep, and by opening the doors through the house, we are always sure of a current of air,"-and Miss Forsythe passed

and as, in leaving, she cast a penetrating glance at down the steps to examine a favorite Oleander Frink's face, she knew that a change had come over "I'm always quarreling with Miss Forsyth "I'm always quarreling with Miss Forsythe about him; there was an expression of thought and intelli- the multiflora!" said Amelia to Lelia.

"Ah!" said Lelia, with a look of surprise "I think she might leave 'well enough' alone This multiflora is an English notion, and I wonder uncle permits it. Just you see what a swamp it makes of this colonnade! It is really shocking! I wish the multiflora was out of doors where it belongs I mean to set uncle against it."

"You are jesting, surely? What possible harm can his dead father so strikingly reproduced in the person it do ?" said Lelia.

whose pleasure it was to be on the opposite side; golds, not to mention thickets of weeds and Roman "and it's more than one servant can do to sweep wormwood. In my researches, I found myself alongafter it. There, don't you see? there are two leaves side the kitchen. And now, you poor little Norther fallen already! Then, the birds are so noisy; they wake me every morning, when I ought to be enjoy- the kitchen is a small out-house by itself, a little dising my sleep. It's outrageous!"

empowered her to make any orders she chose about Ann give their opinions. Servants will talk when the garden and grounds: the consequence was great they can get a chance, you know. I could see them had the gardener do things in their season. The aredges and the yew trees were trimmed, and out, she said,the setting out of bulbs, and the planting of seeds were in their time. During Mr. Nelson's late absence, she It'll wet up dish sher bread mose amiable, he! he had a raised walk built on one side of the garden, with he! he!

turfed perpendicular sides.
"Upon my word!" exclaimed Mr. Nelson, meeting passing it. the governess and the young ladies, as they reached the terraced walk referred to, "Miss Forsythe, you used black Ann, still laughing. "Missus she leave out plan admirably!"

de milk to mix de bread, but what's we had to eat! plan admirably ! "

"Just spoilt the garden, has n't she, uncle ?" asked "This is charming, Miss Forsythe, perfectly charming! why did I not think of this before?" exclaimed

N., taking no notice of the remark. "Perhaps the deer never suggested it to you. quietly replied Miss Forsythe; "they were continual-

ernative but a fence, and I had it built in this form." A grand idea," replied Mr. Nelson-"it serves a English idea of having the fence a terrace. And vistas you have opened through the trees, are mag- heap! You've chosen the finest points, too,nificent! with an artist's eye. Here we have glimpses of the river, with the boats passing up and down-I really would n't change Powhatan for any place on the river The place was run down and neglected when you came here, and you have made it your care to bring it back to its pristine beauty; for which trust so ably executed, I can never be sufficiently grateful."

"I am very happy if my endeavors have been auc cessful," replied Miss Forsythe, with emotion. "Most eminently successful!" echoed Mr. Nelson

enthusiastically. It was a happy moment with Miss Forsythe: the

approval of the lord of Powhatan amply rewarded her for her pains-taking exertions. "Do you know," said Amelia, as she took Lelia's

arm, and sauntered down the walk, "I've long been of the opinion that Miss Forsythe is a witch! lia was exceedingly pained, and strove to draw Amelia's attention to the plants and flowers bordering the walk. But Amelia went on :- " Uncle is so devoted to the

governess, and she to him,-and I make sure it'll be a match!

'And a very suitable match it would be, if I can udge," replied Lelia.

"Miserable, most miserable!" rejoined Amelia.

Uncle would degrade himself if he married a for she's to hum!" Then stepping to the chamber door. eign lady; and who knows what her family pretensions are? I've no idea she has a coat of arms. At tioned it. We first families in Virginia do not marry everything, and no one is more particular than uncle; that she is an English witch!"

sythe," replied Lelia, "and cannot associate anything it more in than I would without snuff!" and here

unworthy with her."

"Ah, well," replied Amelia, "you do not know her as well as I do. She is the trial of my life, and box. yet she is so pleasant! That's what aggravates me!" "It seems to me," rejoined Lelia, "that you in- per of snuff, I'll dip!" dulge a prejudice against Miss Forsythe, that poison your mind. I'd try to think well of her and love her, if I were you,-you'd be so much happier. I am sure

always so! I thought when you came, we would have good times, that I would have somebody to sympathize You see they have a little ash stick about as large as You've no idea how hard the governess is; she has to do is to put the end of the stick into the snuff, and regular hours of study for me, and if I complain of her lessons, insists that I shall set my own lessons. and get them, too. Why, I'm drilled like a soldier and nobody in the wide world pities me, unless it is old marm Rixby, and who cares for her?

"If I go to uncle, his heart is turned into stone, and he goes into new raptures about my excellent govern-Never was such a woman! I've heard him say that she is such a wise woman that she would be a good counsellor for a king. He says the emperor of Russia employs talented ladies in the affairs of the 'dip,' and I'm not ashamed of it, and I'll teach you, empire, and they are sometimes sent to other courts; and if you'll believe me, uncle is that wild, he thinks

governess Forsythe is equal to any of them! " It vexes me past endurance that he puts so much authority in her hands. You saw that great awkward bank of a walk she had thrown up there, like a fort. I really thought that would open uncle's eyes, but it had n't the least effect, only to increase his

"But you have n't told me about your ride," said Lelia : " did von have a pleasant time ? "

'O, yes," replied Amelia, pleasantly, "and where do you think I called ? "

"I cannot guess," said Lelia, "I am not acquainte

here, you know."

"Well, then," said Amelia, "I called just where I knew Miss Forsythe would wish me not to,-at overseer Rixby's. The governess, you know, is very aris- doing good. tocratic and precise; she maintains that it will injure So partly to tease her, and partly to have my own way and amuse myself, I go there occasionally. It's just a pretty morning ride, and away I gallop, and draw pony up before the wee little establishment of Chincapin Hill, run in, and help dish up the news. It's fun alive to see old marm Rixby perform. They were

"She saw me coming, for her calico night-cap flan while she wiped her spectacles to make a sure stare; and having satisfied herself, then there was such a onfused sound within the house!

enough, you'd say.

"O, Plumy Ann! Plumy Ann!" shouted she her daughter, "come, make haste and wash ver face! half dressed! O, black Ann! O, black Ann! wonder where that lazy jade can be now! O, yaller Ann! O. yaller Ann! come, stir yourself, an' help clar up! But not one of her Anna came to her help, and I asked Lelia. heard her hustling things about, stamping round with the shade of a large chincapin bush, waiting for them to show Miss Forsythe that I can call there, and not to come out and help me off."

"But where were her Anns?" asked Lelia, laughing, "had they run off?"

No, indeed!" replied Amelia, "I saw black Ann and yaller Ann both peeping out of the kitchen. They heard Mrs. Rixby, but such is their contempt for her that they do not hear her when they are out of sight. And between you and me, I think they show their thing for her-won't use anything herself. A little sense. I don't blame them for not obeying anybody while are, she bought a new cotton umbrella, and took that is n't anybody : indeed don't I. It's a shame for it with her when she went to spend the afternoon at ancie to degrade his house-servants to serve the Rix- Dr. Lund's. It rained pouring when she went home, bys,-I mean to tell him so. It keeps them sour and but instead of using it, she took off her large calico ill-humored, and out of sorts. They want to live in apron, and carefully wrapped it around the umbrella! some style, the same as the other house-servants; and Some one asked her what she was doing. 'O,' replied wait on somebody that is somebody."

ong on your horse, under the chincapin," said Lelia. rejoined Amelia. " I did n't stay there all the take a look at marm Rixby's flower beds. She has sey.

"It's always shedding its leaves," said Amelia, little forests of sunflowers, four o'clocks, and maritance back of the main building; unless, indeed, the At this instant Miss Forsythe beckoned to them, mansion is large, like Powhatan, when the kitchen is and they joined her, and made the circuit of the gar- in one of the wings. I was on the side of the little oneroom kitchen which had no window, so I sat down Mr. Nelson, confiding in Miss Forsythe's taste, had among the tall weeds to hear black Ann and yellow vements. Ever orderly and on the alert, she plainly through the chinks, and hear every word. Black Ann was making up yeast bread; and calling

Yaller Ann, you des han' me dat are dishwater !

"Dat it will ! he ! he ! " replied yellow Ann,

"Dish sher bread is bound to be sublime," contin We's dat starved, we mus' drink de milk, and mix de bread with dish water! Oh, missus, she nebber know

"Oh, black Ann! O, yaller Ann!" I heard Mrs. Rixby call from the house

"Laws," said black Ann "she aint folks! I's bound to let tings go ebery-which-way. I's no consarnment y getting into the garden on this side. I saw no al- working for marm Rixby. Can't come till dish sher bread disposed of, no way. Dar, dar, 'pears like it' mixed; now I must mole it into shape, he! he! I double purpose,-being useful as a fence, and it is the does my work 'cordin' to do people I works for. If finest walk in the garden. I always admired that dey is right smart genteel, I is bound to have my work correspond; but when dey is dish yer mis'rable then these new views," continued Mr. Nelson, "the poor whites, I makes no bones intrudin' on 'em a

> "Des so!" said yellow Ann, "dey don't know de odds! Serve 'em right, too, trying to be what dey can't. How dey does 'stress demselves! Dey des no

"Don't call 'em 'spectable, no way," said black Ann, emphatically. "If a body try to do dere best, an' don't go into fits to show off what dey aint got an can't git, den I's bound to have respect for 'em; an if massa hires me out to 'em, I'll try to do des as well for 'em as for massa Nelson,—des as well, 'cause I 'spect dem dat's 'spectable, an' I'm bound to be modatin'. But dem dat haint got nuffin, and can't be nuffin, an' allers pertendin' to be what dey aint, don't git much out of me, dat's clar !" and black Ann, rubbing the dough off her hands, as she finished moulding the bread, put it on the kitchen hearth to rise,-when marm Rixby, getting fairly roused, came Le- out of the house half way to the kitchen, and called,-"O, black Ann! what's got into you that you can't hear? You're deaf as an adder! Come right in, and clar up!" And as they went into the house by one door, I ran around and appeared at the other, and then such a to-do in welcoming me! I thought Mrs. Rixby would shake my hand off.

"Is Plumy Ann at home?" I asked, taking her rocking chair.

"Laws, yes," simpered Mrs. Rixby, "Plumy Ann.

she called out,-"Come, Plumy Ann, Miss Amelur's come! shell least, I never heard she had, and she would have men- out here!" and turning to me, "Sakes alive! beats all 'bout Plumy Ann's larnin'! She 's the 'marka blest child ever I see. She can read and spell like a and if she does get him, I shall have proof enough hoss, and she makes nothin' of saying the multaplecation table. Sakes alive! if on'y larnin' 'cumed as nat-"I have formed an elevated opinion of Miss For- urel to me as ter Plumy Ann, I would n't be without she took a pinch for the third time since I came in. Won't you take a pinch?" said she, passing her

"No, I thank you," said I, "but if you have a pa-

"Dip?" asked Lelia. "what is that?"

"Don't you know?" returned Amelia, laughing : 'how green you Yankees are! Well, when I she is really lovable,—I find it very easy to love her." in Carolina, visiting at my uncle's, I learned the art "Oh, dear me!" cried Amelia, in vexation, "it's from some fashionable ladics. It's a substitute for taking snuff, and it keeps the teeth white as pearls. with me in my troubles; but I'm doomed to be disap- a penholder, the end of which is pounded or chewed pointed in my plans. Everybody is against me. till it is brush like. And then to 'dip,' all you have rub it on the teeth :-- a little of it is, of course, swallowed, and invigorates one like tobacco. If ladies once get the habit of 'dipping,' it is hard to cure, and Miss Forsythe has a great horror of it, and begs me never to do it. But the spirit of mischief overcame me this morning, and I yielded to the temptation."

" I do not see how you could endure the thought of it!" said Lelia. "I reckon I could not," replied Amelia, " if I had not seen those fine ladies do it; but now I like to

some time. "You'll wait till I ask you, will you not?" said Lelia, smilingly. "O, surely," replied Amelia, "but you are not like

most girls, if you have n't the curiosity to try it. I make sure you will! "But to go on with my adventures. At last, Plumy

Ann came down, dressed in red silk, mussed and rumpled. When she saw me 'dip,' she wanted to do so too, and teaching her has nearly cured me, I make sure. O, it makes all the difference seeing wellbred people 'dip,' and those that are not well-bred! Mrs. Rixby took to it like a duck to water, and felt so genteel, that I was convulsed with laughter. It was so droll that I should go there, and teach them that refinement of civilization! I assure you I felt like a little missionary, only I was not quite sure I was

"But to proceed. When the old lady got well unmy manners to be on intimate terms with the Rixby's. der way 'dipping,' she was more sociable than ever, and began asking me about our affairs. I did not make her much answer; for although I like to hear the news, I don't approve of being questioned too much. She said Plumy Ann told her that Miss For sythe made me study awful, and asked me if it did n't break down my constitution. She said it was too bad; from the low whites,-not the very lowest, but low her darter should n't be treated so, indeed should n' she! She made sure that uncle and Miss Forsythe would be a match; but for her part, she thought he'd

ped its wings out the window, and in it flew again, be mighty quar if he stooped down to marry a gov erness: she could n't think of 'sociate with her! She'd hearn tell of such things, but they was mighty quar. Then she asked lots about you; who was your father, and who was your mother, before you went to uncle Robert's, and who you really was, and if you had any Here 's miss Amelur come to call on you, an' you aint property, and how long you would stay here, and she thought it was mighty quar, all round! I tell you, she 's a real quiz.' "She has cured you of calling there, has n't she ?"

"Yes, indeed!" replied Amelia, laughing, "if I her great creaking shoes, while I sat on my pony in did not lack fun, and was not a little contrary. I want be spoilt, either. I shall give you an invitation to ride ver there, and see them, it will be such fun."

"I am much obliged," replied Lelia, "but I think we can find amusement without seeking it there." "O, but you don't know what a queer thing Rixby is, she is so devoted to Plumy Ann! She holds and rocks her like a baby, and she is saving everyat on somebody that is somebody."

"You must have had your patience tried waiting so I'm gwine to save it for Plumy Ann!"

DEATH OF GEN. BLENKER. Brigadier-General ime. It was dull music sitting on pony; so I tied Blenker, who took an active part in our war in 1861him to the bush, and slid softly around the house, to 2, died on the 7th ult., at his residence in New Jer-

THEOLOGY IN COURT-INTERESTING CASE

At the Circuit Court, still in session in this city At the Circuit Court, still in session in this city, the case of Leicester Ambrose Sawyer errors Charles Van Wyck was called on yesterday morning. The plaintiff is the well-known author of a ner translation of the New Testament, and other Serjand theological works of Orthodoxy. The defendant is the publisher Christian Intelligencer, a New York paper de to the interests of the Reform Protestant Dub nomination. The plaintiff charges the with publishing in his paper libellous wor tice of his book entitled onstruction of Theories, or Bibical Science Improved." damages amounting to \$10,000. The counsel appearing for the plaintiff was Le Grande Marvin, of Buffalo; for the defendant, Henry A. Foster, Rome, and William H. Waring, of New Yor Several of the leading clergymen of the been summoned as witnesses, and were present ing the day. The alleged libellous notice is ing the day. The alleged libellous notice in ques-tion called the contents of the book "baldeman" and "twaddle," and had the following sentence, or which the prosecution was chiefly bar

"On looking over it (the book) we first supposed it "On looking over is (the book) we first supposed it to have been written by some lunatic, but recollecting that its author was first a renegade Unitarian from Congregationalism, and then a renegade infidel from Unitarianism, we suspected the existence of a method in his madness."

Mr. Sawyer was the first witness called, and was Mr. Sawyer was the books, especially his boo ulation, his contract with its publishers, etc. Also culation, his contract with its publishers, etc. Also as to his past and present religious and denominational associations. In the course of the cross-examination, Mr. Foster proposed to show that Mr. Sawyer was a "renegade Infidel." Judge Morgan inquired what an Infidel was, and Mr. Foster replied that he was a person who did not believe in the authenticity of the Scriptures. The Judge thought the strength of the Scriptures of the second in the second course indefinite; every man in this free compired. the term indefinite; every man in this free bas a right to his opinions on the subject, and opinions were various; the jury were the proper persons decide in the case as to the meaning of the term would therefore allow evidence to show what Mr to decide in the case as to the mes sawyer's sentiments were, but not evidence to show that he was a " renegade Infidel."

Mr. Sawyer stated some of his beliefs. He thought that the Pentateuch was not written by Moses: that the Bible was written by inspiration from God, but e Bible was written by inspiration from God, but by infallible inspiration; that the Pentatench ontained many allegories—it was not untrue, only contained many strength of the passages, as commonly translated and understood, were puerile and ridge-lous; he did not believe in Swedenborg's doctrine of interior sense" in the Bible

Mr. Marvin wished Mr. Sawyer to have an opportunity to justify his opinions. He was learned in the Hebrew, Syriac, Egyptian, and other anciest languages; had delved into them from his youth derstood them as few men in any age had. Mr. Marvin proposed to allow him to prove that be (Mr. Sawyer) was right, and those who differed from him in error. The Judge ruled that Mr. 8 might show his religious faith, but not his authorities. Mr. Sawyer declared his belief in the doctrines taught by Christ. When his testimony was finished

he prosecution rested their case.

Mr. Waring opened the case for the defence, and said that they proposed to prove that the allegations of the article declared libellous were strictly tree. hat the terms "renegade" and "Infidel," taken in

their usual and accepted signification, were tree.

Mr. Van Wyck, the defendant, was called to the tand, and testified as to the character, circulation etc., of his paper.

The next witness was Rev. Dr. E. S. Porter, the

editor of the paper. Both Mr. Porter and Mr. Van Wyck stated that they had never seen Mr. Sawer before yesterday. The book was sent to him (Mr. Porter) to be noticed, and he noticed it, as he believed, according to its merits. He had no malie against the plaintiff. The question whether Mr. Sawyer, judging from the book in question, was infidel in the sense used by Orthodox Christians, was

uled out.

Rev. Dr. Fowler, of this city, was next called. He testified that in a conversation with Mr. Sawyer, he had told him that he discarded entirely the prevail ing Orthodox views in regard to the atonement and regeneration. He also stated that he agreed sub-stantially with Bishop Colenso, but went farther; the Bishop destroyed, but he both destroyed and

built up.

Further to prove Mr. Sawyer's belief, the defence read lengthy selections from the book on the "Be-construction of Biblical Theories."

Mr. Sawyer was recalled by the prosecution, and

uestioned as to his views on regeneration. He said e had no debate with Christendom on this doctrine; ne believed it consisted in a great and radical change of character. He thought Dr. Fowler had not co rectly remembered his conversation with him. He did not believe in the received doctrine of the atonement-thought it was not vicarious. Regeneration was an act of the human mind, and was insta ous. Faith in Christ did not make men ho often consisted with great wickedness. He did not believe in original sin in the common sense of the term; the fall of man meant the opposite of the general understanding of the doctrine—it was a blesses instead of a misfortune.

And now Mr. Marvin said, as the oppo had read selections from the book to prove that its contents were "balderdash" and twaddle," etc., be wished to read further selections, to show that they vere not. As he had not made his selections, and it seemed necessary to a proper understanding of the book that it should be read through, he asked permission to do so. The opposing counsel did not bject, and the Judge told him to proceed; and to he commenced with the preface and table of con-tents, amid the laughter of the bar and other late-ers. Mr. Marvin and Mr. Sawyer took turns, and ontinued the reading for about an hour. This was tedious, and all parties repented the turn things had taken. At length the Judge ruled that the entire contents of the book might be received in evidence

vithout further reading, and the business ceased by mutual consent. Mr. Foster summed up for the defence in a speech of an hour and a half, criticising the author and is work severely on Evangelical grounds in justification of the terms that had been applied to him by

Mr. Marvin followed for the plaintiff, in a plea Mr. Marvin followed for the plantin, in a passonewhat longer, and went pretty deeply into the theological and philological merits of the question that had been raised, and Mr. Sawyer's book. He weneration for received authorities and Evangelial doctrines was manifestly small, and it was also upparent that he had a profound regard for his client's opinions. Mr. Sawyer must have and his client's opinions. Mr. Sawyer must have and his client's opinions. Mr. Sawyer must invested his counsel with reference to his religion views as well as his legal ability.

selected his counsel with reference to an regionize views as well as his legal ability.

The case was ready for the Judge's charge about half-past nine o'cfock in the evening. He distinguished between actions for libel and slander. Slander was oral; libel was written slander. To loid a person up in writing to unjust ridicule and suspoin was libellous. It had appeared from the cvidence that Mr. Sawyer was formerly a Congregational clergyman, and had withdrawn from the Oncida Congregational Association on account of peculiar theological views, and established himself as an independent Congregationalist. He did not now belong to any Orthodox denomination. He had written several works, among them the work which had occasioned the alleged libellous article. The law allows fair editorial criticism, and sometimes men are very lenient, and allow the critics wide laitude of expression; yet one has no right to hold another up. expression; yet one has no right to hold another up to unjust ridicule. No attempt was made to blacks the plaintiff's character—the defence had not assailed his moral character—the defence had not assailed his moral character. ed his moral character; and as far as the article the plaintiff's character; and as far as the artice ed his moral character; and as far as the artice question refers to his moral character, it does not seem to be fully justifiable, unless the fact that is views are not in accordance with received treatre flects upon his character. The word Infiel has no flects upon his character. The word Infiel has no technical or legal signification in this country. England it had, because England had an established Church. The simple fact of calling the plaintiff and Infield is not libel. If there is a libel, it consist in holding the plaintiff up to unjust and malicious rish holding the plaintiff up to unjust and malicious should cule or opprobrium; yet in this respect editers should be deducible from the character brious terms should be deducible from the character of the work noticed, and it was for the jury to say of the work noticed, and it was for the jury to say of the work noticed, and it was for the jury to say of the work noticed, and it was for the jury to say of the work noticed, and it was for the jury to say of the work noticed, and it was for the jury to say of the work noticed, and it was for the jury to say of the work noticed, and it was for the jury to say of the work noticed, and it was for the jury to say the plaintiff and the p of the work noticed, and it was for the jury of the work noticed, and it was for reticise as whether they were or not. Those who criticise and they should not abuse him unnecessarily, amount of damages in the case is left wholly to the discretion of the jury, and will depend upon the tives which they attribute to the defendant. If the tives which they attribute to the defendant article in question was libellous, it was rather in gibe plaintiff a "renegade" and a "lunstic" this ing the plaintiff a "renegade" and a "lunstic" this in calling him au "Infidel" and his book "waddle.

— Utica (N. Y.) Morning Herald, Oct. 23. Those who cr

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TERMS-Three Four copies will All remittances ting to the pecuniar, sted, (POST PAID,) to Advertisements o es at five cents per l for three insertions. I The Agents of th

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